



THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	30	7-19	20
Golan	28	15-20	21
Nahariya	64	10-23	24
Safed	42	10-18	19
Haifa Port	62	12-22	22
Tiberias	28	12-23	26
Nazareth	32	12-23	24
Afula	38	6-24	25
Shomron	31	12-21	22
Tel Aviv	64	12-21	23
B-G Airport	42	8-24	25
Jericho	21	5-26	27
Gaza	73	12-21	22
Beer Sheva	34	7-23	25
Eilat	25	12-26	27
Tiran Straits	34	19-28	27

'Visit aimed at dispelling fear'

Tawfik al-Hakim, considered the greatest writer in the Arab world, yesterday described the Sadat visit as "a tremendous turning point with respect to the fate of the two peoples of the Middle East."

The main purpose of the visit, he said in a telephone conversation with Israel Radio's Shlomo Ibar, was to dispel the mutual fear so that violence and hostility would not continue unrestrained in the region.

Speaking in Arabic from Cairo, Hakim called upon Arab and Jewish youth to strive for personal contact and mutual understanding as the only way to settle the dispute.

It was Hakim who, after the Yom Kippur War, wrote that Egypt had crossed "the threshold of fear." The phrase gained wide currency. (Itim)

Eretz Yisrael Arabs

Premier Begin, in his Knesset address on Sunday, listed "Eretz Yisrael Arabs" as one of the parties (along with Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon) to future peace talks. This was reported in our front-page report of the speech yesterday, but was inadvertently omitted from the official English translation of the speech on page four.

At his press conference yesterday, Begin said "Eretz Yisrael Arabs" was synonymous with "Palestinian Arabs," since "Palestine" was the English translation of "Eretz Yisrael."

Correction

When Egyptian Ministry of Information spokesman Shafik Bari told *The Jerusalem Post* on Sunday that in their Knesset speeches Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat had tried to satisfy "Knesset members" and "all Arabs" respectively, he was actually quoting a Knesset Member.

Spain, Portugal to sign new friendship pact

MADRID (UPI). — Portuguese Premier Mario Soares arrived here yesterday for a two-day official visit and the signing of a Spanish-Portuguese treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The new treaty will replace the "Lisbon Pact" dating from the time when the two nations were ruled by right-wing dictators, Francisco Franco and Antonio Salazar.

Our darling Rina is gone.

RINA (Allentuck) ZALUSKY

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, November 22, 1977, leaving at 3 p.m. from Beit Ha'am, Moshav Beit Herut, for the local cemetery.

Yonatan Zalusky
Doris and Carl Allentuck
Liba and Justina Passwell
Members of Beit Herut and
Kibbutz Givat Haim Me'uhad

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

deeply mourns the passing of

DEWEY D. STONE

and extends profound condolences to the family.

The United Israel Appeal Inc.
deeply mourns the passing of

DEWEY D. STONE

one of the founders of the Jewish Agency for Israel Inc. and its first chairman, and extends condolences to the bereaved family.

Meivin Dubinsky
Chairman

Irving Kessler
Exec. Vice-Chairman
New York

Zelig Chinitz
Director-General
Israel

The staff of the Research & Development
Authority, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
extend sincere condolences to their colleague

Pearl Winsor
on the death of her sister

BERTHA GOLDSTEIN

כלה מלאכה

Sadat's departure is relaxed

By DAVID LENNON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — President Sadat's departure was as ceremonial as his arrival, but the atmosphere was totally different.

Instead of the tension, anxiety and nervousness of Saturday night's ceremony, the departure was remarkable for its smiling and easygoing mood.

Yesterday's ceremony was also much less of a media show. This time, President Sadat, Premier Begin and the other officials could be clearly seen all the time, in contrast to Saturday night when they were engulfed by the photographers and newsmen who poured out of the presidential jet on arrival.

The line-up of VIPs was calm, sometimes elated, and there was none of the jostling for position which was witnessed on the arrival day. The important personages waiting to shake hands with President Sadat could be seen smiling, exchanging light banter, waving to

newsmen they knew, and even kissing one or two of the women journalists.

"The whole world is laughing," said a bemused spectator beside me. At 3:52, just over 20 minutes behind schedule, the motorcade arrived, signalled by a fanfare from the band and a present-arms by the honour guard.

As President Sadat walked down the line of cabinet ministers, political leaders, religious leaders and diplomats, he singled out some for a brief chat.

The first was Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who got an especially broad smile from Sadat as the crowd shouted "Arik" and applauded the meeting between the two men who had both "crossed the canal."

Sharon said to Sadat, "I hope my next visit to Egypt will be as minister of agriculture."

There was more applause when he shook hands with Golda Meir, and whispers of "What is he saying?" when Sadat stopped to talk with

Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur. Sadat and Justice Minister Shimon Tamir exchanged a lengthy handshake.

"Mr. President, I'm ready to draft the peace treaty," Tamir said.

"You're very probably very high," Sadat replied.

"My fee will be the peace," the minister assured him, and Prime Minister Begin joined in: "He's a very good lawyer. The formulation will be very good."

"Tell my colleague, the Egyptian minister of justice, to get ready. We'll sit together and draft it," Tamir concluded.

When Sadat shook Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren's hand, the rabbi said there are two types of heroes in Jewish tradition. One is the war hero, and the second "the heroes' hero" — one who can turn enemies into friends.

Sadat promised Rabbi Goren that he would try to be the heroes' hero.

The spectators were particularly appreciative when the President, after inspecting the honour guard, returned the salute of the commander of the guard.

The moment was emotion laden, the impact of the visit which was just ending was felt all around.

At the boarding ramp the two leaders shook hands warmly, and for a long time. Then four Kfir fighter jets flew across in diamond formation. President Sadat mounted the steps to his aircraft, and after a pause for a last fanfare from the band he waved for the last time.

The door of the presidential Boeing closed. Begin walked back towards the rows of VIPs. He was smiling and clapping. He went over and hugged U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis.

The aircraft taxied to the runway, and the first visit to Israel by the President of Egypt was over.

Tel Aviv agent orders ad in 'Al-Ahram'

THE FIRST business phone call between Israel and Egypt was placed on Sunday by Haim Feled, a Tel Aviv advertising agent. He called the advertising manager of "Al-Ahram" in Cairo and ordered a large advertisement in that newspaper calling on Egyptian businessmen to advertise in Israel through his agency. The ad was approved by the newspaper's management.

THE PRESIDENT of the Israel war veterans association yesterday sent his Egyptian counterpart a cable calling on Egyptian veterans to cooperate with his organization for peace and cooperation in the Middle East.

THE ASSOCIATION of Hebrew writers in Israel included, in its greeting to President Sadat on his visit here, an invitation to the Egyptian writers union to visit Israel. A plea for the establishment of direct relations was also included in a cable sent by ACUM (Association of Composers, Authors and Music Publishers in Israel) to the Egyptian association of authors and composers.

TEL AVIV ROTARY Club has sent Cairo's Rotary Club a cable expressing the hope that President Sadat's visit here will pave the way to a true peace in the Middle East.



President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin at yesterday's press conference.

(Bahamin Yisrael)

Radical Arab states

(Continued from page one)

trip to Jerusalem, said they "welcome the contents of Sadat's speech and express respect and gratitude for the great Egyptian people who will permanently remain in the forefront of the most violent battles."

Similarly friendly was Jordan, where official circles said yesterday that Sadat had kept faith with the Arab stand on establishing peace in the region. Jordanian radio and TV (which had broadcast large parts of the Knesset session), refrained from mentioning Syrian displeasure at the visit when reporting hostile Arab reaction.

Other Arab states which declared support for Sadat were Morocco and Oman. But the majority condemned his initiative, with radical Arab regimes closing ranks around Syria. "We shall extend unlimited support to Syria, financially and otherwise," announced Libya's Abdul-Salam Jalloud, second in command after Libyan strongman Muammar Gaddafi, after the Knesset speeches.

Jalloud, who flew on to Baghdad late yesterday, had gone to Damascus on Sunday to deliver a

personal message of support from Gaddafi to Syrian President Hafiz Assad.

"Libya will not tolerate Sadat's betrayal of the Arab cause," said Jalloud in a statement broadcast by the Syrian state radio. "We shall take the necessary measures to cope with the outcome of the trip of disgrace."

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne also telephoned that he placed Algeria's entire potential at Syria's disposal, Damascus Radio reported.

"Sadat's trips and speech in Israel constitute a flagrant action that went beyond the limit of reason," Boumedienne was quoted as saying. "Algeria shall stand fast with Syria."

Syria's state-controlled press sharply criticized Sadat's speech to the Knesset as a surrender and betrayal of Arab interests.

But most of its fire was turned on Premier Begin's reply. "Begin despises the Arabs," said a banner headline in the daily "Al-Ba'ath," organ of the ruling Ba'ath Party. "Begin despises the Arabs and sees nothing in them but oil and money."

Sadat expresses optimism to Arab notables

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat yesterday said that he had emerged from his talks in Israel "hopeful and optimistic."

The Egyptian leader made the remark to a West Bank and Gaza Strip delegation which visited him at the King David Hotel shortly before he left Israel.

Sadat told the delegation that one of the main aims of his visit was to "break the vicious circle" as well as to "tear down the wall of illusion" which have long separated the Arabs

and Israel.

The delegation asked Sadat to disregard the voices heard against his Jerusalem visit in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, noting that the majority in the administered territories was in support of it.

The delegation included Anwar Khatib and Nihad Jarallah of East Jerusalem, Hikmat Masri and Naim Abdul-Hadi of Nabhus, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, Mustafa Doudin of Hebron, Ibrahim Abu Sitti of Gaza, and Dair el-Balah Mayor Suleiman Azziya.

Katzir leaves today for Latin America

Mexican agenda: Oil, aircraft, archaeology

By CAROL COOK

SPECIAL to the Jerusalem Post
MEXICO CITY. — President Ephraim Katzir arrives in Mexico today on the first leg of a two-week Latin American tour that will take him south to Costa Rica and Guatemala as well.

He will be the first president of Israel to make an official visit to Mexico. The trip comes at a time when, according to Israel Ambassador Shaul Rosolio, relations are very good.

Rosolio defined Katzir's week-long visit to Mexico as more than a symbol of good intentions. "Our relations have crystallized into an advanced stage," he said.

During his stay Katzir will talk to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and other top government officials, lecture at the Mexican Academy of Science, meet Jewish community leaders, and take a look

at some of Mexico's archaeological treasures.

The two presidents are expected to discuss a number of bilateral technological projects, the most important of which is a plan to develop an aircraft industry in Mexico. The project, which includes an assembly plant for Israel-designed Arava planes, has been under study by the Mexicans within the last few weeks, and Rosolio indicated there might be an announcement on it during Katzir's visit.

Another project already under way is a study aimed at applying methods used on Israel's moshavim to Mexican communal farms, called "ejidos." Mexico has also had Israeli help on efforts to eradicate the Mediterranean fly, a pest which threatens Mexico's citrus industry as it once did Israel's.

Ambassador Rosolio, who took up his post here last July, seems to feel Israel-Mexico relations have recovered completely from the

blows of the 1975 "anti-Zionist vote" and the subsequent "Jewish boycott" of Mexican tourism.

"Mexico is a dominant political and economic factor in this area, because of its size, its natural resources and its development," Rosolio said. "It is very important to us politically. I think there is a lot of potential here for interchange, cultural and economic, on both sides."

One area for "interchange" is oil. Mexico has estimated reserves of 120 billion barrels — twice as much as Iran. Mexico is Israel's second largest supplier of petroleum, and during a recent visit to Israel by Petrobras Mexican director Jorge Diaz Sarrazon, Israel arranged to increase its purchase by 50 per cent, from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels a day.

Lopez Portillo, whose son Jose Ramon went to Israel last month, has said he will make a visit himself, but no date has been set.

Hammer: 'Arabic before English'

By SUSAN BELLOS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, in a statement issued last night, said that Arabic should replace English as the first foreign language taught in Israeli schools.

He added, however, that at this stage the study of Arabic could only be "encouraged."

If Arabic were made a compulsory subject, there would be serious budgetary and manpower problems, the Ministry of Education spokesman said last night.

He also said that for years the army has been requesting that Arabic instruction in the schools be improved and widened.

Arabic is Israel's second official language, but few political leaders are familiar enough with it not to require the simultaneous translation of President Sadat's Knesset speech on Sunday.

Made dent

(Continued from page one)

"agreement terminating the state of war" is necessary to grant a "cooling-off period" before full peace is achieved.

Within 24 hours, he said, the entire psychological climate has changed, not only at the political level but also among the people in the street in Jerusalem and Cairo.

Rabin suggested that Israel find a discreet way to let the Egyptians know what they can expect in a separate arrangement with Israel, should efforts to reach an overall settlement fail.

Nissim adopted a similar line. He said that Israel and Egypt "may reach an arrangement" which may not be a peace treaty but an overall agreement to be frozen until a solution is found to the other problems.

Navon warned that unless an agreement is reached Sadat will be in a position to pressure Israel by saying, "Look what I've done for peace — but the Israelis are stubborn."

Ministers appeared to be aware that some hard decision-making is ahead.

Tamir said, "No doubt... we will all have to face the challenge, and unconventional thinking and decisions will be expected on both sides." He told Israeli Radio that "a statement must adapt his principles to the changing situation."

Even Hammer acknowledged that some hard thinking was needed to solve the problem of the Palestinian Arabs.

A coin

(Continued from page one)

day to publicly praise Shimon Peres' Knesset speech, which had called for compromise on all three fronts, as "very constructive indeed." One of his top aides, moreover, said privately that the Peres speech "could be a good basis for negotiation."

The importance of this is that it seems to undo an old and until now powerful Begin argument: that none of the Arabs accept even the more dovish Israeli proposals, such as the "Allon Plan," as even a basis for negotiations, but insist on recovering every inch of the territories.

Sadat indeed insists (at least formally) on every inch, but he does at the same time seem ready to accept a compromise proposal as a start towards a settlement.

His praise for Peres was doubtless calculated to impress public opinion in Israel, and in turn to bring pressure on the Begin government, to adopt a softer line on the West Bank question.

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Just a little something

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Like most other world travellers, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat returned home yesterday from his journey to Israel bearing a collection of souvenirs and leaving behind some gifts for his hosts.

At the President's House yesterday, Sadat beamed when President Ephraim Katzir presented him with a set of three oil flasks dating back to the time of the Ptolemies. They were set on green velvet in a glass-covered olive-wood box. A moment later, Prime Minister Menachem Begin gave Sadat nine miniature oil lamps from the Maccabean period, which were arranged in a semi-circle on red velvet to look like a Hanukkah candelabrum. The premier also painstakingly dedicated to Sadat a copy of his autobiography, "The Revolt."

Mrs. Katzir unveiled a "Peace Rug" with a white dove on a background of blue and green, that was made during the last two days by three Israeli artists for Jihan Sadat, who did not accompany her husband on the trip. Mrs. Katzir also gave Sadat a book of peace drawings collected from the works of Jewish and Arab Israeli children.

At the close of the joint Sadat-Begin press conference at the Jerusalem Theatre, artist Yehudi Stern and Yehudit Levit of WIZO gave Sadat the painting "The Angel of Peace" to members of the Egyptian

delegation for presentation to Sadat.

MK Samuel Platto Sharon also presented Sadat with a tapestry of Salvador Dali's clocks, which used to decorate millionaire MK's foyer in his villa. Platto also gave Sadat a Tumarkin medal in honour of his 70th anniversary.

The Egyptian President has a silver-and-wood cigarette case engraved with his name and a pained by a visiting card written by Sadat to Yekutiyl Federman, Fink and Shlomo Ohana of the David Eliazar, where he stays in Jerusalem; to Dr. Eliahu Eliazar, the director-general of Prime Minister's Office, for his organizing the scheduled e and to top officials of the casting Authority, for assistance to Egyptian jour who covered the story.

Ari Rath, editor and managing director of *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday gave Sadat's press officer Saad Nassar a bound set of six *Post* newspapers that published immediately before Sadat's visit. The Egyptian President had specifically asked the memento.

No information was available night as to what presents Sadat to President Katzir and Prime Minister Begin.

Sadat, Begin vow at farewells ceremony: No more wars

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In an informal farewells ceremony punctuated by heavy handshakes, compliments and a few hugs, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday reaffirmed at Beit Hanassi their determination that their countries will resolve their differences and never again resort to war.

Sadat, making his last stop in Jerusalem before taking off from Ben-Gurion Airport, was greeted at the President's House by about 100 students of the Bar Ilan University of Art, who sang Hebrew songs of peace, while waving white balloons and placards of doves and flowers. Nearby were a number of Arab children from East Jerusalem who carried signs reading: "Sadat — We want peace" in Arabic and Hebrew.

While Sadat and his party walked down the red carpet and into the foyer, along with Premier Begin and his wife Aliza, Egyptians and Israelis mingled and joked. The Prime Minister hugged Egyptian Vice Premier Mohammed Hassan el-Tohami, a gesture that caused a chain reaction of embracing and handshaking among officials on both sides.

"During the two days you have been in our country," said President Ephraim Katzir when they were seated, "I have had the opportunity to spend several hours with you, and I have been profoundly impressed by

your personality, your devoted principles and your sincere attitude towards the coming of peace. It is my hope that the dialog have initiated will continue to lead to the opening of chapter in the relations between

Clasping his hands in front of President Sadat said in English he was deeply touched by the warm welcome and feeling received from the Israeli. "My message to them is: let's two slogans — no war, and see

Sadat said he differed Premier Begin and with K members. "But in principle I that ... there must be security and you — that must be neg without interference from (other) side." Egypt and Isra been involved in "enough was added.

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I LIKE THAT EZER

Sadat meets alone with Weizman

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Military Correspondent

Special relationship seems to have developed between Egyptian President Sadat and Defence Minister Ezer Weizman in the time the President was here. That Ezer, Sadat is reported to have met Minister Begin when the two met for after-dinner talk at the King David Hotel last night. He followed that comment by inviting Weizman for a private half-hour meeting yesterday morning. Apart from Minister Begin, Weizman is the only one to have spoken with Sadat alone. Apparently noticed Weizman's absence at the airport reception, and during the drive to the hotel, he asked President Katsenelson for it. (Weizman was in hospital for a broken ankle). Later, it was agreed that he would meet with Sadat in Premier Knesset office after the joint Knesset — a meeting that was devoted to the Egyptian air force in 1967. The relationship reached a climax yesterday,



Defence Minister Ezer Weizman leaving Tel Hashomer hospital on Sunday to attend the Knesset session to hear President Sadat's address. (Israel Sun)

press conference with Premier Begin, to say goodbye. The minister, who is still supposed to be in hospital and is suffering considerable pain as a result of a car accident, also wanted to apologize for not going to see Sadat off at the airport, and for not being able to stand during the ceremony. Sadat was already in his car, about to leave for Beit Hanassi and the last official engagement of his visit, when Weizman arrived. When he saw Weizman, however, he jumped out of the limousine, grabbed the startled defence minister by the shoulders, placed a kiss on each of his cheeks, and whispered something in his ear. What was said will remain with the minister until he decides otherwise, despite the efforts of eavesdroppers, who heard only a snatch of the conversation. It reportedly went something along the lines of: "I promised Begin that..." Weizman was heard apologizing to Sadat for not coming to the airport to say farewell, to which the President replied that "of course" he understood. Over dinner the night before, during an embarrassing silence, Weizman turned to Sadat and said, "Well, it looks as if I am going to be out of a job." Sadat apparently said something to the effect that he hoped this would be the case, and asked Weizman what he would do with his time once there was peace. Weizman said he would retire to one of the better quarters of Cairo. "And how are you going to get there?" asked Sadat. "In your black Spitfire?"

Sadat gets a taste of Israeli parliamentarianism

By MOSHE KOHN
Knesset Reporter

Sadat emerged from his first meetings with the factions loaded down with praise from MKs for the visit he made; with a few all but two factions in stage, at least, peace negotiations. In his replies to the press, he said, our two countries should again join forces against the common threat of Soviet imperialism. Deputy Finance Minister Yehoshua Flom (Likud) proposed that the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt be begun by various joint economic undertakings, which he outlined. Moshe Shamir (Likud) said that no Palestinian Arab state had been established before 1967 because "too many of the Arabs of Eretz Yisrael had been busy opposing the Jewish State and of occupying themselves with building themselves a home of their own."

Amnon Rubinstein (DMC), a leader of the oppositionist Shinui group in the DMC, pointed out that his party had joined the coalition with the understanding that it would continue to maintain its independent position on the territorial and Palestinian Arab questions. However, he said, the DMC, too, could not see Israel withdrawing to the pre-1967 borders — "not because of any myth, legend or dogma, but primarily because of security reasons that relate to our very existence."



Golda Meir hands Anwar Sadat a gift for the Egyptian President's granddaughter at the Knesset yesterday. (AP)

Shell's two MKs. The DFPE's Meir Wilner told Sadat that his party believes the crux of the matter is the Palestinian problem — but it also believes Israel must recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians. When Dr. Eliahu Ben-Elissar, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, interrupted to say that the DFPE was running over its time, Wilner, Tawfiq Toubi, and the others protested, saying they had not been permitted to speak in the Knesset on Sunday. Sadat smiled as the argument went on for a few moments before the DFPE men calmed down. In a brief reply delivered in Arabic, Sadat said that he now saw that Israel was a true democracy, with everybody permitted to speak his piece, however critical it was of official policy. He said: "I appreciate your view that there will be no peace unless the Palestinian problem is solved."

After the DFPE men left, Shell's Arye Eliav and Meir Pail came in. Eliav mentioned his talks with Palestinian Arab leaders in France and told Sadat he regretted that he had not yet found among them "daring and courageous men like you." Sadat briefly thanked him, said he followed Eliav's activities and those of Shell generally, and hoped that "starting from this point we can continue towards the main goal." From this meeting Sadat returned to meet the Alignment, Independent Liberals and Citizens Rights Movement together in the larger room where he had earlier met the coalition factions. Here he was greeted by a flowery speech in Arabic delivered by Yitzhak Navon, who praised the President for his "bold, decisive opening of a new page of hope and

Burg and Egyptians praise security service for Sadat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Both Interior Minister Yosef Burg and the Egyptian officials who handed the Sadat visit last night congratulated Israel's security services for an outstanding performance during the Egyptian president's two-day stay in Jerusalem. Over 10,000 policemen, Border Police, soldiers and secret service men worked together with the Egyptian authorities to ensure the safety of the Egyptian entourage — sometimes under difficult conditions and occasionally to the discomfort of the press. (Foreign correspondents covering the historic mission complained to The Post yesterday that, while they understood the special problems facing those protecting Sadat, they felt they had been unnecessarily pushed around by security men, especially at Yad Vashem, where those covering the visit had already been serenaded and checked.) The consensus was that overall security was outstanding, as was

crowd and traffic control during the entire visit. The only incident in Jerusalem was an explosion at Herod's Gate at noon yesterday in which a young boy was injured. At the time Sadat was meeting with Israeli leaders, it was not known last night whether there was any connection between the blast and the visit.

In a telegram to the Inspector-general of police, Rav-Nitzav Haim Tabori, Minister Burg praised the police for their outstanding devotion to service.

Police have had no leave since Thursday night, and many worked 16-hour shifts. Some key members of the security forces went home last night for the first time since news arrived in Israel that Sadat was due to visit.

It was reported yesterday that the overall crime rate in Israel dropped appreciably during the visit. This was somewhat unexpected, since most of the country's crime fighters were directing traffic.

Photography round the clock. With a flash! The best camera is limited without a flash. The simplest camera will take photos indoors with a flash! The greatest collection of flashes is at Photo Brenner. 31 Rehov Ha'Alim, Haifa.

6th Fleet ship due here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The U.S. Sixth Fleet's missile-carrying destroyer USS Sampson is due in Ashdod tomorrow, for a six-day recreation visit. She will be the second foreign naval vessel calling at Ashdod; another Sixth Fleet ship came in October.

The Post learned yesterday that at least two Sixth Fleet warships will call at Haifa during December. The visits were planned before the Sadat visit.

Damascus radio said on Saturday that the fleet had been ordered to Alexandria, but the report was not substantiated.

No easy matter to invite Begin to Cairo

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Reporter

President Sadat could not possibly have invited Premier Begin to visit Egypt at the present time, according to sources in the presidential entourage who discussed the matter with an Arabic-speaking Likud Knesset member. The sources said President Sadat would have to prepare the ground, in a series of further stages that he could not circumvent and did not want. They said Sadat would have to make a statement to the Egyptian parliament and to his party, and examine the feedback from his reports on the visit to Jerusalem. He will also go to Riyadh to discuss all further moves in the dispute with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, they said.

Further steps in the dispute. However, he will take further steps to promote a dialogue with Israel even without the approval of Damascus and the party, he can shape public opinion whether Begin comes to Cairo or not. In any case, Begin does not have a specific image that he wants to put across personally in Cairo, as Sadat sought to do in Jerusalem, the former minister asserted. He said he saw little chance of President Assad and King Hussein coming to Jerusalem in the near future. They would not want to be told that Israel has less to offer them in the way of territories than it has to offer Egypt. The same source said that, as long as some sort of dialogue with Egypt continues, the Sadat visit will have been a success. He said a great deal of thought should be devoted to generating contacts with individuals and groups in Egypt at all possible levels, since this could have a cumulative effect.

Knesset session fails to attract MKs away from TV

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Reporter

The benign shadow of President Mohammad Anwar Sadat still hung over the Knesset yesterday afternoon when the House was due to convene for its ordinary Monday session. Knesset sessions cannot be cancelled without a decision of the House Committee, no matter how many MKs or ministers are away, or busy as were so many yesterday because of the state send-off for the Egyptian head of state. However, even though a small number were in the building, wild horses could not drag them away from the TV set in the members' dining room, where they watched the ceremony at B-G Airport. Deputy Speaker Meir Meron sent an usher specially into the dining room, after the bells announcing the

start of the session fell on deaf ears. Finally he mustered a committee chairman and three MKs to join Deputy Finance Minister Yehoshua Flom, who was due to reply to a motion for the agenda by Eliezer Avnion (NRP) about VAT on books (see story, page 7). The session opened several minutes late. Meron said: "It is my pleasant duty to tell Knesset members that President Sadat's plane has safely left Israeli air space on its way back to Egypt. After the experience we had during these last 30 hours, I find it appropriate to announce this, and to have it noted in the Knesset Record." Apart from the Avnion motion, the Knesset also passed two amendments, on the second and third readings, to the Midwives Ordinance and the Care of Mental Patients Law.

Devotion and duty

One segment of President Sadat's Israeli security escort was made up of members of the Civil Guard unit from Kiryat Arba, which was in the headlines recently after being described as "Gush Emunim's private army." The men from Kiryat Arba escorted Sadat onto the Temple Mount when he prayed at al-Aksa on Sunday morning. But before they ascended the mount, they immersed themselves in the mikva — as demanded by the Jews, they had to obtain rabbinical dispensation to go up at all — an act normally forbidden as long as the Temple is not standing and the "Red Heifer" of the Red Heifer has not been performed. Members of the unit carried out their duties side by side with Egyptian security men and told an Israeli reporter they had formed "close bonds of friendship" with some of them. (Times)

Tel Aviv Maccabi meets Forest today

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A full-strength Nottingham Forest soccer team, currently top of the English first division, will meet a strongly reinforced Tel Aviv Maccabi at Bloomfield Stadium this afternoon. A highlight will be the "Ma'ariv" Sportsman of the Year award ceremony. Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin will make the presentation at 5 p.m. to an as-yet-unnamed athlete, and the soccer game will kick off at 5:30. One of the leading contenders for appointment as manager of the England international team, Brian Clough, is manager of Nottingham Forest. The team includes England goalkeeper Peter Shilton, England

stopper Larry Lloyd, Scottish international Archie Gemmill, and Kenny Burns, and the attack includes top strikers Peter Withe and Tony Woodcock and crack left-winger John Robertson. Tel Aviv Maccabi will be strengthened by Netanyahu Maccabi's Haim Bar and Oded Maccabi, possibly David Lavie and goalkeeper Yitzhak Waisrock, and the Jerusalem Bots midfield pair Uri Malmilian, and Danny Neuman.

Earthquake hits China

PEKING (Reuters). — A major earthquake shook central Tibet on Friday, official sources said yesterday. They said the earthquake had a magnitude of 7.1 on the open-ended Richter scale and the location was described as being in the Chitun Lake area, which is sparsely populated. The lake is about 290km. northwest of the Tibet capital of Lhasa. An earthquake measuring 7.1 is enough to cause major damage in populated areas.

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To all LA CIMBALI Espresso Machine Users

Some daily newspapers have incorrect information by stating that the espresso machine that exploded in Ashdod was of Italian origin. Representatives of our company, together with the Ashdod police, have established the exact origin of the machine concerned. This announcement is made to inform the public (1) that the machine which killed the coffee-shop owner is positively not of Italian origin, and (2) that, as the importers of LA CIMBALI espresso machines, we reaffirm that LA CIMBALI espresso machines are made of selected materials by the biggest manufacturer in this field in the world. We wish to assure all our clients and their customers that all LA CIMBALI espresso machines are fully equipped with all the control and safety parts necessary to ensure quiet, safe operation. In conclusion, we wish to remind those concerned of the harm they can do themselves in seeking to save money at the expense of quality when buying an espresso machine, not to mention the maintenance of the machine. May we remind those same people that the price of an espresso machine cannot be compared in any way with the price of their own lives or the lives of others.

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Press conference transcript

Following is the complete transcript of the joint press conference given by President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin at the Jerusalem Theatre yesterday November 21, 1977.

Question: Mr. Prime Minister, have you received an invitation to go to Cairo; and, if so, when will you go?

Begin: We discussed this issue, with complete candour. I think that President Sadat would like to reciprocate. I would like to see Cairo, but I do understand the reasons why at this stage such an invitation was not issued. I would like to say, I do hope to visit Cairo, Mr. President.

Q: In addition to agreeing in principle that the dialogue between the two countries will continue, did the two of you, during the course of President Sadat's visit, work out specific, practical details for the continuation of this dialogue even before the Geneva peace conference?

Sadat: Well, for sure, we had a big survey of all the problems that we are facing. We gave great importance to the convening of the Geneva conference, but not more than this. The time was so short.

Q: I would also like Prime Minister Begin to respond to that question. How do you continue a dialogue without an Israeli ambassador in Cairo and an Egyptian ambassador in Jerusalem — how will you do it, practically?

Begin: The establishment of diplomatic relations usually goes together with the signing of peace treaties. In fact, sometimes the establishment of diplomatic relations does precede the signing of a peace treaty, as the case is between the Soviet Union and Japan, when they signed in October 1956, in Moscow, a peace declaration — which is no peace treaty, and yet it includes the establishment of diplomatic relations. But in our case, I suppose it will be logical to have diplomatic relations established as an integral part of the peace treaty, which in God's good time we hope to sign.

Q: Mr. President, why aren't you inviting the Prime Minister of Israel to visit Cairo at this stage?

Sadat: Well, after I was invited here by the Prime Minister, and after I addressed the Knesset and the Israeli people through the Knesset, the Prime Minister has got the full right to come and address our parliament there in Cairo. For certain reasons that we discussed together, we have found that we postpone this issue for the future.

Begin: Mr. Kital, you heard from the President that I have a right, and we have postponed only the exercise of the right.

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, in view of the political and physical risks that the President of Egypt took by coming to Israel, do you feel that you have gone far enough in giving him something that he can take back home?

Begin: We appreciate very much the courage of the President, of his decision to come from Cairo to Jerusalem. We did our best to make his stay enjoyable. I think we enjoyed his stay, and he had a frank discussion with the public, from the platform of the Knesset, of our parliament, and in private. It's not a matter of a kind of compensation. What we wanted to achieve during this visit is to make sure that we started a serious direct dialogue about the ways to establish peace in the Middle East — not only between Egypt and Israel, but also between Israel and all the other neighbouring countries. I think we can say that we made progress on this issue, and the key word is "continuation." We agreed that we are going to continue our dialogue, and ultimately out of it will come peace.

Q: Mr. President, my name is Abie Nathan. I am from the "Voice of Peace" — the peace ship that sailed into the Suez Canal thanks to your permission, early this year. My question to you, sir, is: How did you get the idea, and who were the leaders around the world who encouraged you to take this bold initiative for peace to help bring our peoples together? And when can I hope to come with an Israeli football team to Cairo to play with the Cairo eleven?

Sadat: Well, for the first part of the question, about this initiative, and if I have already discussed this with any other leader — well, my answer is this: It started before I started my

last trip to Rumania, Iran and Saudi Arabia. I didn't discuss it with anyone except my foreign minister and, for sure, our Security Council in Egypt. The whole situation needed action. The peace process needed momentum again, and these are the motives behind this initiative.

Q: A common key question to Mr. President Sadat and Mr. Prime Minister Begin: After so many conversations, did you really reach an agreement on the meaning of the word "security" concerning Israel and the neighbouring countries? The second question is directed to Mr. President Sadat: The Arab hospitality is very well known all over the world. Did you feel a little bit more harassed about the fact that you had to postpone the invitation of Mr. Begin to Cairo?

Begin: I am not embarrassed. Sadat: Well, the first question about security, with the Premier and with the Knesset today, the various parties, we agree upon the principle, upon security. We agree. But the meaning of security — we differ on it. I think through Geneva we can reach an agreement; and let us hope what I have said already today in the Knesset — let us hope that the two slogans that I want everyone to say are: "Let us have no war after October 1973," and "Let us agree upon security." I think those are the main issues.

For the second question, on hospitality — very shy — either I am an Arab and hospitable or not. No. As I said before, we have discussed this, Premier Begin and me, and we agreed together to postpone it for the time being.

Begin: I would like to add one remark. I would say to the questioner and to all of you ladies and gentlemen that during the visit of President Sadat to our country and to Jerusalem, a momentous agreement was achieved already, namely: No more war, no more bloodshed, no more attacks, and collaboration in order to avoid any event which may lead to such tragic developments. When I addressed directly the Egyptian people, I said, let us give a silent oath, one to another: no more war, no more bloodshed, no more threats. May I say, that that mutual pledge was given in Jerusalem and we are very grateful to President Sadat that he said so from the platform of the Knesset, personally to me and today also to my colleagues in Parliament, both the supporters and the opponents of the government of the day. It is a great moral achievement for our nations, for the Middle East, indeed for the whole world.

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, according to the joint communiqué, it is understood that the dialogue is going to be resumed. How is it going to be resumed, where, and if there be any place for the Palestinians to participate in this dialogue, now or later on in the Geneva conference?

Begin: In the Geneva conference the proper representation of Palestinian Arabs will take place. We agree on it. As far as the places in which the dialogue will continue, believe me, President Sadat and I know some geography.

Q: Mr. President, as you prepare to leave Israel, do you have a message for the people of Israel, with whom you are, after all, still at war?

Sadat: If I may say anything through you to the people of Israel, I must say this: that I am really deeply grateful for the very warm and friendly welcome and the marvellous sentiments that they have shown to me. **Q:** Mr. President, I am Shmuel Segov from "Ma'ariv." The Israeli government has allowed many Egyptian journalists to come and cover your visit. Will you now be prepared to open the doors of Egypt for Israeli journalists?

Sadat: When Mr. Begin visits us for sure you will be coming.

Q: Not before?

Begin: Mr. Segov, le'hitraot bekhair (see you in Cairo).

Q: I have two questions. First, after all your talks, are you now both convinced of the sincerity of the desire for peace of each of you? The second

question: Did you fix a date for the reconvening of the Geneva Conference?

Sadat: For the first question, yes. For the second question, we shall be working in the very near future for the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

Begin: For the first question, yes, and we shall together work for the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

Q: Mr. President, what psychological and what substantive progress have you made in Israel on your visit?

Sadat: Well, maybe you have heard me say before that one of the main motives behind this visit to Israel was to give the peace process new momentum and to get rid of the psychological barrier that, in my idea, was more than 70 per cent of the whole conflict, and the other 30 per cent, as I told you, we have made a very big survey, but the time is so short to have progress in this way. **Begin:** The time was so short that I think that before I go to Cairo I will have to invite for a second time President Sadat to Jerusalem.

Q: I have two questions for President Sadat. The first: After your meeting with the delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives, you were quoted as saying: "The Soviet Union will for sure make difficulties for me, and I am making my calculations so that this attitude should not create any obstacles at Geneva." Mr. President, was the Soviet Union, in the circumstances, blocking the road to Geneva?

Sadat: You must have heard of the communiqué that was issued by the Soviet Union and the United States for the convening of the Geneva conference. What I told the committee you mentioned is this: that my relations with the Soviets are strained, and it appears that whatever I do doesn't go to their liking at all. For instance, the visit here also, and their comments, doesn't go to their liking at all. I think the same attitude will be adopted in Geneva, and they are one of the co-sponsors. But in the same answer I said that whenever the parties concerned reach an agreement, no one, either a big power or a small power, can prevent us from fulfilling it, as much as we have agreed upon it.

Q: Egypt agreed to a joint venture with the black-listed U.S. Ford Motor Company. Mr. Mohammed Mabruk, head of the Arab Boycott of Israel, attacked the government of Egypt. Don't you think, Mr. President, that the time has come to put an end to the boycott?

Sadat: Well, I have an idea on this. I consider all these are side issues. Let us try to solve the main issue; then all the side issues, automatically, will be solved.

Q: Mr. President, I thought it was significant that you went out of your way this morning to congratulate Mr. Peres on his speech. You called it constructive. Could you tell us what precisely in Mr. Peres' speech you found constructive?

Sadat: I said that to you, I also said that it is one of the facts that we differ on several issues. Don't forget that I said, "...in spite of the fact that we differ on several issues," but his speech was still constructive.

Q: You repeated several times in the Knesset this morning that whatever happens again between Egypt and Israel, the solutions must be sought not through war. Does this repeated statement mean that your previous repeated statements in Egypt that if you cannot get back the territories by diplomatic means, you will get them back by force of war?

Sadat: For sure, I must tell you quite frankly that I am issuing this after I made my visit here and at the same time when we are preparing for Geneva. Well, after we had this new momentum and this new spirit, let us agree that whatever we should solve it together through talks rather than going to war. Because, as I told you, really, I was very deeply touched when I saw the children, the Israeli children, hailing me here. The Israeli women. Really, I was very touched, and the same thing happens in Egypt also. Maybe you know that my people now are 100 per cent behind me. They don't want any war. They want that we settle our differences on the table. But mark this, I said also in the Knesset, and I differed with Premier Begin about it, he considered this as a condition, I said that the issue of the withdrawal from the occupied territories should not be even put on the table, except for the details of it, not as a principle. We differ on this. But when I made my statement, this is behind it, I mean this will be automatically, in Geneva, negotiated and decided.

Q: Mr. President, have you discussed today with the West Bank personalities the political future of the West Bank, and do you think they should participate in Geneva? When are you going to visit King Khaled?

Sadat: Well, for the first question, I received them. They were very kind to come and apologize for those who are abusing me in the outside world, from their patriots. I was very happy and elated when I prayed yesterday in al-Aksa, and I met with our Arab

citizens. I was very happy and elated regarding their representation. I should not say anything about this because the Palestinians should decide this for themselves. About the visit to Saudi Arabia: Whenever there is any issue, there are very close contacts together, and whenever there is any need to discuss anything, I may go at any time or King Khaled may come to Cairo at any time. We do not have protocols and so on between us.

Q: Mr. President, now that you are more acquainted with the facts of the Nazi Holocaust do you have a better insight into Israel's determination to maintain appropriate security positions against the extremist elements that are openly committed to the destruction of the Jewish state?

Sadat: As you have heard me saying just now, security is one of the two main issues or two main slogans that should be raised now. I quite agree, I quite understand the point of view of security for the Israelis, but on the other hand, it shouldn't be through any compromise on land, because that would mean expansion. And in my idea (we shall discuss this thoroughly afterwards), a few kilometres here or a few kilometres there will not provide security. The intention is what provides security.

Q: Mr. President, you have faced very strong attacks from much of the rest of the Arab world for your visit here. You've even been faced with the threat of assassination for what you have done. What do you say to these people?

Sadat: I shall not be saying anything to those people. I think I shall be telling my people in Egypt what has happened here. I shall be giving a speech before the parliament a few days after my arrival. I need not answer to those who have attacked me. Let me remind you that after the disagreement agreement for one whole year I was much more vehemently attacked than I am now.

Q: I have a question for both Prime Minister Begin and for President Sadat, and the premise is the same for both questions. Since there are 23 other Arab countries with millions and millions of miles and plenty of money, and since Israel's territory is so small, by comparison, and since, as President Sadat just said, some of this land was not acquired by what he termed expansion, but was actually acquired by defensive war, after it was started, does Premier Begin believe that any of this land should be given up, in view of the biblical injunction not to surrender one inch of land acquired with the help of God. And my question to President Sadat, would a larger demilitarized Sinai with joint development of the oil resources or the other resources of the area and with economic development, his cooperation required to help his battered economy. Wouldn't this and tourism be better for Egypt and for Israel than giving up any of the land? Or is vanity to win territory more important?

Sadat: Two words only for my answer. Our land is sacred.

Begin: My friends, if you asked me a question about security...

Q: No, the question was about territory, not about security.

Begin: Will you please allow me to reply?

Q: OK.

Begin: Thank you for your permission. I will explain now what is security to us. The lives of every man, woman and child. This is what national security means to us. We have long experience. In one generation we lost a third of our people and in this country, 11 times we had to defend ourselves against repeated attempts to destroy us. With such experience we will care for our people, for our women and children, as I said yesterday in Parliament. I think that we have almost a complete national consensus, with the exception of one party, the Communist party, which is completely subservient to Moscow, this is the consensus by our Parliament, whether in coalition or in opposition. And this is going to be our attitude during negotiations. Of course, I can respect a statement as was made just now by President Sadat, "Our land is sacred." And because I respect it I can say now, "Our land is sacred."

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, do you note a certain lack of symmetry in the fact that President Sadat is crossing political canal and exposing himself to a visit via his own people while you stayed within the relative safety of Israeli official concept? In other words, while President Sadat came to Jerusalem and addressed himself to us, you came to Jerusalem and addressed yourself to us. Is this symmetry?

Begin: As I told you, my friend, I am ready to go any day to Cairo. And then, if to accept your statement, I will take that risk. If I taking risks is a problem, both of us, I suppose, are prepared to take risks.

Q: Charles Weiss, Voice of America. Yesterday in his speech President Sadat spoke about the Palestinian problem being the crux of the Middle East conflict. Israel, in his view, would have nothing to fear if a new state were established. No peace can be established without solving the problem. I should like to ask the Prime Minister, why did you not relate by so much as a word to what Mr. Sadat had to say?

Begin: I did. But I spoke in Hebrew. And I must correct you, as I do always. Palestine is the name of a country, and in this country there are two nationalities. There are Palestinian Jews and Palestinian Arabs. When you say Palestinians, you do not explain the problem at stake; we do recognize the Arab nationality in our country, and therefore I always say, "Please, the question of the Palestinian Arabs." And in Hebrew I say "Habba'aya shel

Araviyel Eretz Yisrael," because in Hebrew, the name of this country is Eretz Yisrael. Since the book of Samuel, and President Sadat knows the Bible perfectly well, no less than the Koran, so he knows the book of Samuel as well, where it is written for the first time, "And no locksmith shall be found throughout Eretz Yisrael," the translation of Eretz Yisrael is Palestine. I spoke about the Arabs of Eretz Yisrael, or in other words about Palestinian Arabs. It is an issue, and we have proposals to solve this issue.

Q: Mr. President, do you have any plans to meet with President Assad and persuade him maybe to join you?

Sadat: From time to time we do meet in the Arab world. I was asked in Damascus, before I came here, whether President Assad tried to put pressure on me not to complete this visit. I told them that no one puts pressure on the other. This is our way.

Q: The fact that you have come on this visit, is it really a breakthrough towards peace?

Sadat: We have always been speaking and indeed the most important thing today is that we should go to Geneva. And that is what we have been talking about, going to Geneva.

Q: I come from Australia, which last week was a much shorter visit than yours from Cairo. May I ask you, since you have been here in the last 24 hours, do you feel closer to reconciling the just rights and needs of the Israeli people and the just rights and needs of the Palestinians?

Sadat: I am sure that the progress that we started through my visit here will enable us to solve all the problems. For example, we consider that there is an urgent problem of security. I also consider that the Palestinian state is very important, in spite of our difference upon this issue. We can decide in Geneva on all these. If you ask me am I optimistic or pessimistic, I can tell you I am optimistic.

Begin: Ladies and gentlemen. It will take another two hours till President Sadat is on his way to his country, to Cairo. May I now sum up this momentous visit. We are formally in the state of war, our two countries. As far as I am concerned, I do not know of a precedent that the leader of a country that finds itself in a state of war with another country paid such a visit to that country, and was received with so much warmth, sincerity. The reaction was positive in the government, in parliament, but first and foremost among our people. We drew, President Sadat and I, several times together. We have seen our people in the streets, in their thousands, men, women and little children. And all of them greeting the President, taking them to their hearts. The children waved both flags, the Egyptian flag and the Israeli flag. I wish, with your permission, Mr. President, to express the hope, that the day is not too far when Egyptian children will wave the Israeli flag and the Egyptian flag. This visit is a real success for both countries and for the cause of peace. And as we both believe, the President and I, in Divine Providence, before the departure of the President and his party, we pray to the Almighty that he give all of us the wisdom to continue in our efforts to bring peace to our nations, to bring peace and so make sure that this region, with all the nations dwelling here, achieve peace, advance, and live in liberty, in justice, and in happiness. Thank you.

Sadat: Well, ladies and gentlemen. May I take this opportunity to thank Prime Minister Begin, the Israeli people and President Katsir for the very warm welcome that was accorded to me here. We are in a crucial moment. Let us hope, all of us, that we can keep the momentum in Geneva; and may God guide the steps of Premier Begin and the Knesset, because there is a great need for hard and drastic decision.

I already took my share in my decision to come here, and I shall be really looking forward to those decisions from Premier Begin and the Knesset. All my best wishes to my friend Premier Begin and his family, and all my deep gratitude to the Israeli people, whose welcome I can never forget. Thank you.

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Security man peers under carpet at the Jerusalem Theatre's before yesterday's press conference by President Sadat and Premier Begin.

French gov't still aloof on Sadat vis

By JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
PARIS. — The French government yesterday maintained the studied indifference to President Anwar Sadat's peace mission to Israel which it has adopted since the Egyptian leader accepted Premier Menachem Begin's invitation.

France's ambivalence over Sadat's journey has been highlighted by slighting comments from Premier Raymond Barre and the nation's Common Market message of congratulations.

Asked during a radio interview why France had boycotted the message to Sadat, Barre said: "France considered it had no reason to take part in this venture because it was premature."

Commenting on Sadat's visit, Barre said: "We are waiting to see what the results of this symbolic gesture are going to be."

French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand said: "I have always considered that the people principally concerned by the Middle East conflict should settle it among themselves."

"Le Monde" gave higher marks than to Begin in a front editorial which said: "The two did not even seem to sketch a way of getting together for a settlement."

The newspaper added: "The eyes of world opinion, of the President Sadat acquired night of his Knesset speech, stature and credit. Whatever Arab adversaries may see journey cannot be reduced to pedantry by an Oriental Don Quixote with windmills."

Sample headlines from the press yesterday were the full "Israel: Hope and d ('Aurore'), "Sadat in Israel for peace but no shift in "International Herald Tribune," "Sadat seeks a peace process the survival of a bankrupt 'Les Echos', and "No, 5 not going home empty-handed an enormous step towards "France Sol".

(Leader — Page 10)

President Sadat expresses his appreciation in the guest book King David Hotel for his accommodations during his Jerusalem.

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To our
Arab Employees
and all
Israeli Arabs

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for
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Jerusalem Cinematheque

The films: Adria, and other Czech style, not screened on Saturday, Nov. 12, will be shown today, Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 7.00 & 9.30 p.m.

YEHUDA ISK

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British press full of praise for Sadat's Knesset speech Begin will visit Britain on December 2

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Premier Begin, who had to postpone his official visit to London because of the Sadat visit, is now due here on Friday, December 2. He will return to Israel on the following Monday or Tuesday.

Although there has not yet been an opportunity to work out the details, since Begin was still occupied with the Sadat visit, an Israeli Embassy spokesman said it was assumed that the previous arrangements would be in force.

These called for Begin's dividing his time between official talks at Chequers with Prime Minister James Callaghan and other British political leaders, and meetings with the Jewish leadership.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office issued a statement yesterday describing the weekend's events as "unlikely to leave the Middle East in the same state as before." The developments, it added, would be discussed by the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community at their meeting in Brussels today.

The British press, which gave full coverage yesterday to Sunday's Knesset speeches (which were shown live by satellite both on BBC and on Independent Television), have been full of praise for Sadat's address, though less effusive with regard to Begin.

"The Times" said that Sadat had "retained the initiative" that he won when his enterprise was first made

known. Begin on the other hand could "hardly grasp a fresh initiative of his own" in such an open forum. But even if Begin "did not match President Sadat's warmth and open-handedness, the occasion is bound to make itself felt among Israeli opinion."

The paper's leader ends with a note of warning: "Like a rocket, the flamboyant journey has sent gasps round the world, but the black night could as quickly envelop it once again."

"The Guardian", which is often anti-Israel, said that "it was not an Israeli victory to have put the Egyptian President on a rostr

Sadat's doctor tours Hadassah Hospital

By JUDY HEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hadassah's Hadassah Medical Center yesterday received the first Arab doctor to make an official visit since 1948 — Prof. Mahmoud Attia, President Anwar Sadat's personal physician.

A tour of several departments in the Hadassah complex was made by Prof. Attia, chief of cardiology at Ain Shams University in Egypt, after he met informally with a number of Hadassah doctors at a home on Sunday.

An Egyptian cardiologist, who stated to Sadat when the Egyptian President suffered a heart attack a few years ago, toured clinical and laboratory departments and the cardiology department on their regular rounds, occasionally adding his comments on members' diagnoses.

Prof. Attia told Hadassah director, Prof. Nathan Saitz, that he hoped all Egyptian doctors could exchange information and maintain contacts. Even before a number of patients from his country, Prof. Attia expressed his awareness that

Hadassah has for years treated Arabs who could not get the necessary care in their own countries.

Prof. Nathan Saitz, head of the surgical department, promised the Egyptian doctor that he would soon send him a personal invitation to attend the International Conference of the College of Surgeons that is scheduled to open in Jerusalem next May.

Prof. Attia, who followed Sadat closely throughout the visit, recalled that he (Attia) was very moved by the tour of the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial. "Prof. Attia said he was sorry that the Jews had suffered so much and didn't understand what they had done to deserve it," Prof. Saitz told The Jerusalem Post later. "He added that he hoped the future would be better for the Jews."

After shaking hands warmly with everyone, Prof. Attia signed the Hadassah guest book: "For the first time an Egyptian doctor is pleased to sign here...for a new hope of medical interrelations for the well-being of humanity everywhere as our primary task and obligation."



Sadat's personal physician, Prof. Mahmoud Attia, hears an explanation of medical equipment on a visit yesterday to the cardiology department of Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

Toasts to peace and polite smiles

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

When a tired contingent of journalists from Egypt and other Arab countries trudged into Jerusalem's Diplomat Hotel after midnight on Saturday, they were invited to a reception in the penthouse suite of hotel owner Haim Schiff.

Waiting for them were a few Israeli radio and television personalities and working journalists eager to exchange greetings, drink a toast and get to the story behind the official handouts. The husband of a well-known newscaster played the accordion and tried to get everyone to join in singing "Havenu Shalom Aleichem." This fell flat and was replaced by "We Shall Overcome," which also petered out. That put an

end to the entertainment for the night.

But between gulps of champagne and orange juice, it soon became apparent that the Arab newsmen here to cover Sadat's visit knew a lot about Israel, the country's internal politics and the Israeli government's expectations. They were reticent to discuss the real mood in Egypt, being wary of making proclamations "which could find their way into the headlines and undermine Sadat's success," as one of the more senior writers put it.

The Arab journalists smiled politely for the Israeli Television cameras that were brought in to film the event. Each time the strobe lights were turned and the camera focused on another clutch of newsmen, glasses were raised and the moment

was recorded for posterity.

A German journalist who has been based in the Middle East for 19 years said that he had seen many changes and covered many events, but nothing like this. A cameraman for Egypt Television, who has covered every conflict his country has been in since World War II, spoke about his feeling of unreality, his total surprise and great hope for the future. He expressed aloud what many were thinking to themselves.

He pointed out that had this meeting of Israelis and Arabs taken place on any other night, at any other time, it would have made the front pages of the world's newspapers. On Saturday night, in the penthouse of the Diplomat Hotel, it went almost unnoticed.

Egyptian newsmen apply to extend their stay here

A number of Egyptian journalists today formally requested permission to stay on in Israel for a few days beyond the end of their assignment.

Egyptian newsmen had direct communications facilities with Cairo during the Sadat visit. They mentioned the "excellent attitude" towards them and the high standard of services. Some of them said they liked to use the extra days here for work but also to do some sightseeing.

El Zabal, the army radio station, made a direct telephone call to the "Al-Ahram" newspaper offices yesterday morning. This apparently represents a change in government policy. Last week "Hatsotef" political

reporter Shaul Shiff tried to reach Cairo via the international exchange, he was referred to the Prime Minister's Office, which refused to allow the connection to be made.

Gael Zabal reporter Avi Barzilai was told by one "Al-Ahram" newsmen, "All of us support Sadat's initiative and hope he will bring peace to the Middle East."

But the main headline in yesterday's "Al-Ahram," Barzilai heard, was "Peace will be achieved only if all the territories are handed back."

The telephone connection was made without difficulty via the Athens international exchange.

Gael Zabal also managed to contact Cairo Radio and learned that, alongside reports of the Sadat visit to Israel, it had broadcast songs in support of the initiative. (Itim)



el-Arab broadcaster Jamal Sanhoury with the IDF's Sgan-Aluf at the communications centre at the Jerusalem Theatre.

'Israelis, Arabs look alike'

By ASSEM HASSAN
Beirut Cairo Correspondent

"But you cannot distinguish the Israelis from the Arabs," remarked an Egyptian journalist during his first day in Jerusalem with President Sadat. The remark reflected long-held images, created in the absence of direct contacts between Egyptians and Israelis.

The journalist, asked how he expected to find the Israelis, and their country, simply said: "I thought they were different."

Prices in Jerusalem are higher than in Cairo. A king-size packet of locally produced cigarettes in Cairo would be about IL5. The cost in Israel is about IL7.

Vegetables are also expensive in Jerusalem. A kilo of tomatoes which cost more than IL7 in Jerusalem would not cost more than IL3.50 in Cairo at this time of year.

Nor are Cairo and Jerusalem comparable in size or appearance. Cairo is a city of about eight million people. Jerusalem has a population of 500,000. The Old City of Jerusalem

has another 100,000. (In fact, the total population of Jerusalem is about 750,000, of which about 100,000 live in East Jerusalem.)

Cairo is surrounded by desert on three sides and is built on flat ground. Jerusalem is built on hills. The Israeli capital also lacks Cairo's bustle.

Jerusalem would remind an Egyptian of such Cairo suburbs as Heliopolis and Maadi with their small apartment buildings and villas.

A striking feature which Jerusalem has and Cairo lacks is its verdure and clean streets. Housing problems are chronic in both cities, where rents are high and building sites scarce.

To Arab eyes Jerusalem lacks the atmosphere of history which Cairo and East Jerusalem have. There are hardly any areas of archaeological significance. But a grocery store in Jerusalem was no different from its counterpart in Cairo. In one, the storekeeper ignored his customers for nearly 10 minutes while he chatted with a friend.

Told by a customer that he had given him change for IL50 instead of IL100, the grocer was furious. He whipped open his till and asked the customer to see for himself if there were any IL100 notes. The customer apologized for the misunderstanding and left amid a volley of curses.

It could have happened in any store in Cairo's Moski Street.

Iranian plane allowed to fly over Negev

TEL AVIV. — Israel gave special permission Sunday night for an aircraft carrying Iran's Empress Farah to pass through Israeli airspace on a flight to Jordan, an Israeli airport official said yesterday.

The official said the pilot of the Boeing 707, calling itself "Shah Number 01," called Ben-Gurion Airport's control tower seeking permission to fly over the Negev in order to reach Jordan's Akaba airport before it closed at nightfall.

After the plane was identified by the Israeli Air Force, and after the Foreign Ministry was consulted, the Iranian aircraft was allowed to take the short-cut over Israel to Jordan.

It was the first time an Iranian aircraft has passed through Israel, although EI Al has regular flights to Tehran.

r. K: The trick now is to embody the spirit between Begin and Sadat

by MALKA RABINOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Following excerpts from an interview reported yesterday in brief former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, which took place NBC-TV in New York yesterday during the Sadat-Begin speeches.

Kissinger's speeches had two parts, the general statement, both spoke with considerable nobility and considerable feeling. In the last, they repeated well-known

the trick in the remaining time is to ensure in the negotiations that the spirit and the body are in some congruence. Now what could this be? recall in the second Sinai situation, there was an endless

about a road from Suez to Rodas: Who would own it? sovereignty? And we spent on the subject.

one day somebody came up with the idea that the road should be alternate days by both parties — which is exactly what has been for three years and, to my edge, without any difficulty.

relieve from my knowledge of and from my knowledge of Israeli leaders that if they can through the legalistic points free on what they want to achieve they will find some way to deal with it. (These are the on frontiers, security and the of peace.

"On the nature of peace, the very visit of Sadat has removed blocks. You can no longer worry so much about will there be formal diplomatic relations when an Egyptian president can visit Israel."

"Security is always composed of a psychological element and a physical one."

"The art is to bring those into relationship. And whether security has to be identical with physical possession is one of the problems that needs to be resolved."

"I think Sadat has made very clear as far as Egypt is concerned what his view is. I don't want to go into what my ideas would be for settling it. I really think that this is one of those occasions in history where one symbolic act can change the course of events — and where it's important for us not to lecture the parties on the details."

NBO questioner: Sadat has taken this historic step. Can he go back to Cairo without something specific?

Kissinger: "I think the facts are these: If this visit fails, Sadat's position in the Arab world can be salvaged only by his taking an extremely radical course — if it can be salvaged at all."

"If this visit fails, Israel will go back into isolation. And the tendency towards radicalization of the whole situation will accelerate. Since both sides know this, I cannot believe that they will lose the significance of this occasion in a lot of legalistic arguments...."

"I think it was significant that he (Sadat) did not mention the Palestine Liberation Organization, and that in effect he stated the formal position without great detail and great passion and without a particular time reference...."

"Shuttle diplomacy was, like Geneva, not an end in itself, it was the only means of proceeding at a time when even low level Arab diplomats would not meet Israelis — which Sadat mentioned."

"At the first Geneva conference, which I attended, the opening was delayed for an hour because no Arab present would sit next to the Israelis. We had to find a seating arrangement. Even at a peace conference they wouldn't sit next to each other. This is what made shuttle diplomacy necessary."

"I think that what made Sadat decide on this tremendous step was his conviction that a Geneva conference that was prepared only in a procedural way was bound to lead to a deadlock and was bound to leave no way out except an explosion which he doesn't want."

"My instinct is that he had some questions about what would happen once everybody got to Geneva. And whether we would not be spending an enormous amount of time on procedure without having any idea on substance and that if the substance had to be negotiated by instructed diplomats it was bound to lead to a deadlock."

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has been calling at Haifa on Fridays, once every two weeks. From January 1, 1978, the ship will dock at Haifa on Sunday of every week (arriving at 6 a.m.; passengers will embark at 10 a.m., and the ship will sail at 1 p.m.). The ship will call at Haifa, Piraeus, Venice, Piraeus, Limassol, Haifa. Note: A detailed monthly schedule will be published in the Press.

Halevy: Broke many barriers

Dear President Sadat, by coming to the State of Israel, to the Knesset to plead the Arab case before us and listen to our response, you have taken an unprecedented step towards peace in the Middle East. You have broken many barriers, you have done what seemed impossible until yesterday. Many in the Arab world still oppose your audacious unheard-of step but you have conquered our hearts and imagination and the sympathy of the free world. You have changed, by one courageous stroke, the whole situation in the Middle East and have put the Arab Republic of Egypt and Israel on the path of peace. You are certainly entitled to hear what our response is to your proposals. Now, you have already made a big conquest in Israel, you have acquired the sympathy of the Israeli people. Go out to the streets of Jerusalem, travel all over the country, and you can see for yourself that everybody loves you, loves the Egyptian people which has authorized your peace visit. You are beginning to replace the heritage of fear, suspicion and deep-seated mistrust by a new atmosphere of trust, hope, confidence and friendship.

You are absolutely right in your estimation that at least 70 per cent of the reasons for the animosity between Jews and Arabs are psychological. Arab fear and mistrust Israel as Israel fears and mistrusts the Arabs. I suggest that your visit to Jerusalem

may be followed not only by a corresponding visit by our Prime Minister to your capital which would have a profound symbolic and political effect. I suggest that the beginning friendship between our two peoples should be strengthened also on the popular level by, let us say, a first soccer game at Tel Aviv or Alexandria between our Bnei Jerusalem or Maccabi Tel Aviv teams with the Egyptian national football team.

On the political level, I have no doubt that the Israeli government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Begin, is anxious to follow up your peace initiative by direct negotiations with you or any other Arab government even before meeting at Geneva. You have hit the chord of deep desire for peace in the heart of every Israeli citizen and I have no doubt that direct negotiations for peace must inevitably lead to mutual concessions and ultimate compromise and all the aspects of the Israeli-Arab dispute, including the formidable dispute over the rights of the Palestinian people, will be solved.

By honouring the Knesset, the focus of Israel's sovereignty, you have created the basis for a relation of mutual respect and honour between our two nations. You have set in motion a process of reconciliation which must gather momentum and necessarily lead to peace in the Middle East.

Ben-Meir: Keep the momentum

Mr. President, I want you to know that the people of Israel are full of admiration and respect for your courage and your vision and your statesmanship which you have shown in coming here to be with us. I believe that it is the hand of God that at this crucial period in the relationship between our two peoples, the people of Egypt and the people of Israel, there should be a new start. Mr. President, we listened attentively to every word of your memorable speech in the Knesset yesterday and we believe in your sincerity and the genuine desire for peace and the cessation to all bloodshed. You know, Mr. President, there is nothing on this earth that we, the people of Israel, hate more than war and abhor more than bloodshed, all of us yearn for peace, and the spontaneous reception that you have received by the multitudes of our citizens, the love they have shown, is an expression of the joy and elation at your visit and an admiration for you personally for the courageous and the visionary and the great leader that you are.

Mr. President, I represent the National Religious Party and you and us have much in common for we are both deeply religious. And we, as you, believe in the Almighty God, in the One God who determines the destiny of men and of nations and because we share this deep conviction and commitment, to serve the Almighty God, we share as part of

our religion and belief, a deep commitment to peace.

Mr. President, we are willing to meet you halfway, and more than halfway in the cause and the sake for peace. We recognize the problems and the questions which you raised yesterday. We recognize the fact that there are a million Palestinian Arabs living in the territories and we fully know that they have desires and hopes and aspirations and we believe Mr. President, that with good will, if we put our minds and hearts to it, together, with God's help, we can find the solution, a solution which will take into consideration their interests but also which will take, Mr. President — and must take — the needs and the rights and the just aspiration of the Jewish people to security and to build our country in the land of our forefathers.

You quoted yesterday King David, the Psalmist. It was King David, as you know, who ruled in the holy city of Hebron for seven years and who established Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The main thing, Mr. President, and I express what is in the hearts of every Israeli and I'm sure every Egyptian, is that we must at all costs maintain the momentum of the great step and great stride that you have taken. I believe that the Almighty God who brought you here to us and who will give you a speedy and safe return, He will see to it that we will be together and we will reach a full and complete peace. Thank you.

Sadat speaks to MKs

Replies to the coalition

Really it is a great occasion for me to meet with you. I asked for this myself. I asked to meet you in the Knesset as the representatives of the Israeli people. I want to send through you to the Israeli people our message from Egypt. As you know, for some time I have worked as a speaker for our Parliament, two sessions, two-and-a-half sessions, it was for about ten years. My main aim when I came here was to sit with you and open a discussion on all the issues that we have. I have heard with great interest all you have said now but let me be frank with you because when I asked to come here, I asked to come to the Knesset, to you. Let me tell you, in all honesty, I don't agree with a lot that I have heard just now here. This is quite natural in a democracy. I heard about the Palestinian state, about security, about the land of Sinai, one of the deputies spoke about the land of Sinai and then our friend here spoke about keeping the momentum that we have already started by this step when I came to you.

I must tell you also in all honesty, I would have liked to open this discussion and stay with you for 24 hours, or whatever it takes, to discuss every issue, but you know the time is limited and I think we shouldn't lose our time. What is our target today? Our target is to end or bring down the great barrier that has always separated us and has built distrust, has built bitterness, has built hatred. My main aim, after all the discussions that I thought we were going to continue here, was to end this state of distrust between us and, as I said yesterday when I was addressing you in the plenary session that in the past yes, we didn't agree to your being here but now I came here to tell you that we agree. It is a very long history if we are going to defend every point I have heard from the deputies but as I said let us concentrate on the main issue. What is the main issue now? It should be security for Israel. I quite agree with you, I said it yesterday before you in the Knesset. We agree. In this respect, as I said yesterday, we are ready and we have no objection to do whatever measures that can be agreed upon to provide you with full security. We have no objection at all against this. On the contrary, as I said, whatever measures will be taken, we shall be asking for the same thing for ourselves also. The other issue is, the October War should be the last war (applause). If we agree upon those two principles — security and no war again — whatever happens can be solved through peaceful negotiations or peaceful means. If we agree that those are the two main concerns for you, they are a concern for us also.



The Egyptian President with members of the Knesset Alignment faction yesterday. (AP)

for me. Let us drop all that I have heard here and let us concentrate on those two main issues — full security, no solving of whatever happens between us through war — that means that the October War is the last forever.

I think if we have this task, we will really be approaching the problem from the proper approach. I should like to tell you, because I came here to address you and to discuss with you — confidence should be built, so that we can keep the momentum that our friend talked about.

From our side — I tell you this. The first point, security — we agree to whatever measure will be taken. Either it is demilitarized zones on a reciprocal basis, or it is early warning stations, on a reciprocal basis also; guarantees from whatever body you like or you agree to — we have no objection at all. United Nations forces — all this.

But in all frankness, let me tell you this. You should face the realities of this very difficult problem. And in all honesty also, I must tell you this. You have to take very decisive decisions built on two main issues, security and no war again. Most of these decisions will be hard, but you

must take it, and you must take your responsibility not only for this generation, but for the coming generations, to give every young man we have, and every girl, the opportunity to build a happy family in peace and goodwill. And let us hope, or I am praying really, that God guide you in your decisions. And as I told you they will be very hard decisions, but the example of myself, of my coming here to face you while still... this has never happened in history, that two countries are in a state of war, and you are even occupying part of my land. And then I come here and discuss with you, and address you, and tell you my opinion, and everyone told me his opinion also. The Prime Minister yesterday gave his speech; the Leader of the Opposition also gave his speech; I gave my speech. You have hard decisions to take, and we also have hard decisions to take. Let this be the proper approach to the problem, to the conflict in this area. And I am sure the blessing of God, of every woman, every widow, every young man who has hope for the future — all this will guide us to the proper decision, at the proper time. Thank you very much (Applause).

Sadat replies to Alignment

May I really seize this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Peres on his speech yesterday? In spite of the fact that we may differ on various points, it was a very constructive speech. And may I thank Mrs. Meir really because she was abroad, and I was very deeply touched to know that she came back for my visit here, because the peace process that we started together after the October 1973 war was started by Mrs. Meir when we concluded the first disengagement agreement.

I don't think I have much time to discuss all the points of agreement or disagreement. And, as I said to your colleagues before this, we may differ — there are differences. For instance, the boundary compromise. We may differ also on the Palestinian question. But the fact remains that we have already started, by this visit, a proper approach to the whole problems. And after that, when we go to Geneva and sit together, I don't think that we shall find this barrier that has taken place between our two peoples for the last thirty years, until now.

I want to tell you — to be short, I could agree with your theory about security, but not expansion, or through boundary compromise. I agree with your worry about security, and we should give this great importance in Geneva with all the parties concerned there. The other point is this. Let us have those two slogans — no war again after October, and let us agree together upon the aspect of security. I think fulfilling those two points, and these slogans is also for our people, because I was very deeply touched, really, when I saw the Israeli children from the schools, and those whom I met on my way here or on my way back to the hotel — really, I was very deeply touched by the welcome they accorded me. Let us hope that through our genuine efforts in Geneva we can bridge the rift that has taken place between us and establish peace once and for all on the two main points that I mentioned to you now, security and no war again. Whatever happens between us we must sit and solve through peaceful negotiations. Again I must not end my words without thanking Mrs. Meir for this kind gesture that she has made. Let us hope that the peace process which we have started together, Mrs. Meir and me, will continue and flourish on the basis that I have already mentioned to you, which will give satisfaction to every girl, every woman, every man, in Israel and in the Arab world. Thank you very much.

Rabin: Hope for new era

Your courageous and daring coming over has created, I hope, a new era. I believe that you have removed the barriers that obscured in the past, the relations between our two countries. You have accepted publicly Israel here in the Knesset and you have agreed to direct talks between the heads of our two countries. There is no doubt that this change must influence the outcome of the specific problems that have yet remained to be solved.

When we talk about peace, for us peace is not a peace that will remain on a piece of paper. It has to be translated into the daily life of every citizen of the countries of this area. When we talk about defensible boundaries, allow me to say, Mr. President, I was the Chief of Staff of the armed forces of Israel prior to the '67 war. I don't want any future chief of staff to face what I had to face prior to this war.

And on the Palestinian issue, we recognize that it exists, it must be solved, it can be solved within the context of negotiations with Jordan. I believe you have made a great beginning, a change, but very much will be dependent on the continuation of the political process. We have started this process at the end of the October, Yom Kippur War. I believe that then we managed to bring the inter-Arab relations from the course of confrontation to the course of negotiations. I believe that the most important issue, the most important target, is to move ahead towards peace. And allow me to end, I believe that history, God, has bestowed on Egypt and Israel the role of leading countries, not for division but to lead the whole area in every daring move. It started in '49, in '74, in '76 and today it was your daring move. I hope that this will be continued and with that we hope that peace will be nearer.

Mrs. Meir: Being the first

Mr. President, I'm sure that from the moment that your plane landed at the airport of Lydda you felt, and as you went through Jerusalem, wherever you met people, the many that turned out to meet you, little children, mothers with babies on their arms, old people, people who were born in this country — second, third, fifth generations, those who have recently come — all together, in unison, were overjoyed to see you in our land.

When asked, many years ago, when do I think peace will come to this region, to our country, and our neighbouring countries, I said, the date I do not know but I know under what conditions it will come — when there will be a leader, a great leader of an Arab country. He will come and say, or he will wake up one morning and feel sorry for his own people, for his own sons that have fallen in battle — that day will be the beginning of peace between us and them.

Mr. President, we have a saying in Hebrew and I don't know the exact translation into English, *shel shalom*, the privilege of being the first. I congratulate you, Mr. President, that you have this privilege of being the first great Arab leader of the greatest country of our neighbouring countries who with courage and determination, despite many difficulties, I am sure, have come to us and bring us the message that for the sake of your sons, as well as for the sake of ours, of all mothers who mourn their sons who fall in battle, No mother gives birth to a son with the fear that he may fall in battle. For the sake of all our sons and all our children, not only that are alive today, who may be born in future generations, you have come to us and said — let us have peace. Let the last war of '73 be the last war between us. You have come to tell us that from now on you are prepared to live in peace with us. As far as we are concerned, I assure you, Mr. President, never has the desire for peace and the hope for peace, and the dream for peace left the hearts of any one of us. We've come back to this country to live in peace. We've come back to this country to live. We've come back to this country to create a new life, a new life for the people who have, for the first time, climbed the hills and planted trees. For the first time, they have gone down to the desert, it was considered a desert, which was considered a God-forsaken country, and have made it green. And our children live there and children play there. All over the country. For many of them, very many of them, they enjoy the privilege of being the first ones after centuries upon centuries to bring life to the desert and to the swamps and to the hills of this country. All this we have done for peace, to live in peace, to live, but to live in peace.

Mr. President, we listened to you last night and we heard your appeal for peace. I, when I was in office, and I'm sure every one who will be here now and later on, will see the day when we would be able to meet with a leader of one of the Arab countries and have a discussion with him. We never thought that at the first meeting we will come with peace, ready to sign a peace treaty. But the hope was that discussions on the differences that we have between us, we will discuss face-to-face and through intermediaries. No matter how well the intermediaries reported to you and to us, still it's not the same. When you sit at this table and I look at you and I heard you last night, it is not the same. Of course, we all must realize that the path to peace may be a little bit difficult but not as difficult as the path to war. What Israel wants, what this group that you're meeting with today wants, from the very beginning, after the war of '67, this group immediately adopted a programme of territorial compromise. As a matter of fact, Israel has made compromises and accepted them since '47. I can say in all sincerity — never did we have a desire for additional territory. We were prepared to live within the boundaries that we had. We will not go into history today. But what we want to say is that we were, and are, prepared for territorial

compromise on all our borders, on one condition: borders that give us security, that will save from danger borders that we will be in need, God forbid, at a certain moment, for somebody else to defend us. We never want anybody ever came to defend us, blood that was shed, to our son was our blood. We don't want to any more blood of others. Here sits Mr. Rabin. After the '67, he was given the award of University of Jerusalem and he said in his speech, he was then of staff, and he said, here is Israeli army that came back victorious. It came back a sad and despite the victory, and because our men who fell but also because our sons were compelled to shoot. It's these two things we don't want. We do not want to be able and believe me we do not want to shoot.

Therefore, we want borders which we sign peace treaties, a Israel will be assured that he in borders not because there are international guarantees. I don't need them when we have peace neither we nor you. But we want borders that we know that if, forbid, something happens in future, we ourselves are able to defend ourselves. Therefore, territorial compromise, yes, the very beginning, until this moment, but not compromise our security.

Each country, each people do what is secure for itself. What say compromise territorially it is essential that we also say in last, all the people of Israel, at last ones that cannot be sensitive the sorrow of others. Therefore, never said, nor do we want Palestinians should remain as are, in camps, in misery, depend on others, no. We don't want dependent upon others, we want them to be dependent upon us. If it had been with power, and will was that there a never be a problem of this. Therefore, of course we realize are Palestinians. We believe in a solution, a solution which is for them and safe for us. There is no connection between unreadiness for another, a Palestinian state, small, not very probably, maybe forced to live, there is no connection between this and opposition to this, because our security, Mr. President, should agree to that, then there is no connection between the borders of the sea between the borders of the sea. You cannot expect us to feel within our borders of that kin the solution for us at least one. And we believe in the program this group that you meet here, is a solution. And we said in programme, before elections, we say it now — in our peace treaty with Jordan there must be a solution for the Palestinians so that camps are wiped out and will 'thing of the past. But not at the expense of the security of Israel. There was no solution. It would be terrible problem for us. But this is a solution to this problem.

Therefore, we say, Mr. President, you have heard what I didn't agree to everything you last night, you're not surprised your call for peace, and I believe your sincere desire for peace, hope that you believe in the at desire on our part for peace. This is our goal. You will not agree this thing. If you will agree, fine, I believe you will agree this morning. Therefore, let us at least on one thing, the beginning that have made, with such courage with such hope for peace, I decide one thing; it must on, face-to-face between us between you so that even an old like I am will live to see the day always call me an old (laughter), we will live to see day, whoever signs on the peace, I want to live to see that of peace between you and a peace between all our neighbours and us.

Eban: Changed the relationship

Mr. President, you've listened to some of the best and some of the shortest speeches ever made in the history of the Labour Party (laughter). Now, anyone who has been as close to me as I have to this problem for many years must be especially impressed by your initiative. You have changed the entire psychological and emotional context in which our relationship has been conducted.

I remember what you said yesterday about the Geneva Conference, there was the title 'Peace Conference' and there we sat, the peace-makers, not exchanging one single peaceful word with each other. This you have swept entirely away. Instead of violent argument, there is now civilized dialogue.

Now this doesn't mean that our differences have been solved. Let us not pretend that they have been solved. It does mean that they can now be discussed in a totally different climate and atmosphere. Well, there's no time in three minutes for much history. The only history that matters is that which affects the present and the history that affects the present is the recollection that after the '67 war we did propose officially the most massive territorial concession in a peace settlement. In 1973 an Israeli government empowered me to say that we should all be prepared on all questions, including the boundary question, for all concessions that are compatible with our security.

My final words are only on this territorial question, on the integral nature of the Israeli and Jordanian/Palestinian problem, I associate myself with my colleague Rabin and those who spoke before. But one word on the boundary question. Let us not pretend that this is anything but the crux of the problem. We, in this movement, do not want to perpetuate the situation created by the Six Day War. We want to change it, to change it in the north, to change it in the south, to change it in the east, and above all, to change the whole texture of relationships in which the boundary problem is discussed. But for us that means that our boundary proposals should be realistic and should take full account of your sensitivities. We would only suggest to you, Mr. President, that you ought not to refuse to listen to serious Israeli views on certain boundary problems that have to



'All you need is love' says description on the shirt of this girl outside President Kall residence yesterday. (H)

be solved differently than they in 1967. I don't want to say they are, but there are boundary security problems which demand reconstruction. We must something better than now but something better than anything existed in 1967.

Finally, I was called up now by Barbara Walters. I'm that she wanted to speak to me she was prepared for a second third-best and she asked me a thought was the outcome of all dramatic meeting. My feeling is with all respect for the important speeches, if there is a continual operative dialogue between our governments, a continuous frank direct encounter in the and atmosphere of the last few perhaps historians will recall that was the most concrete an most decisive result of these days. You have given the M. Eban a new vision and perhaps a new hope. Thank you,appli

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הכלה מן האוכל

DAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1977

reek PM re-elected, ft makes big gains

ENS (UPI). — Premier Karamanlis yesterday second straight term in office, at much of his majority in parliament and faces a greatly thinned left-wing opposition. Socialists, led by the fiery Papandreu, jumped from second place, increasing share of parliamentary seats to 15 per cent of the ballots cast at Sunday's general election. Karamanlis held 42.2 per cent of the vote — just about enough to give him a workable majority in 300-seat parliament. It was because the complex representation rules had favoured the stronger over the weaker. Papandreu's Panhellenicist Movement almost doubled its vote from 12 per cent to 25 per cent and will get 90 parliamentary seats.



Karamanlis addressing a pre-election rally in Salonika. (AP radiophoto)

In the last parliament, Karamanlis ended 216 seats and Papandreu 15. Including Moscow-line Communists, Eurocommunists and the combined left had nearly half of the votes. The big loser was the middle of the Democratic Centre Union, led by George Pavlos, whose share of the vote dropped from 20 to 12 per cent. It is likely to lose three of its 60 parliamentary seats. Papandreu, 59, a former University of California economics teacher, now adopts an anti-American line. He says his gain means the workers are properly treated in parliament. Meanwhile, movie star Melina Mercouri easily won election as a Socialist deputy in the working-class port of Piraeus, near Athens. Miss Mercouri was one of about six women elected.

son, fatalities in London firemen continue strike

ON (UPI). — Police hunted an in a central London hospital and in East London two children died in a blaze at home as a strike by Britain's professional firefighters in its second week. The hunt was ordered after police driving past it in the early hours saw flames and smoke from the apartment. They tackled the blaze themselves with fire extinguishers from their patrol car. The first fire there came on Sunday in a room in the private patients wing. The second came two hours later in a linen chute and the third yesterday was in a basement boiler room. Training of several thousand more army, navy and air force men in firefighting is expected to start later this week to provide three crews instead of the present two at most emergency fire stations.

The firefighters are demanding a 30 per cent pay raise. But the government remains unwilling to breach its anti-inflationary wage rise ceiling of 10 per cent. The firefighters are demanding a 30 per cent pay raise. But the government remains unwilling to breach its anti-inflationary wage rise ceiling of 10 per cent. The firefighters are demanding a 30 per cent pay raise. But the government remains unwilling to breach its anti-inflationary wage rise ceiling of 10 per cent.

lian cyclone toll: 6,000

ELHI (Reuters). — More than 6,000 people have died in the tropical cyclone that lashed the southern Indian coast with savage winds and a wave on Saturday. Samachar agency reported from the Prades state capital of bad last night. The cyclone, whipping the Bay of Bengal, struck a metre stretch of coast in Prades. Heavier is the worst in India since 1971, when nearly 10,000 people were killed by a cyclone in the eastern state of Orissa.

Saturday's cyclone was the second in a week to hit the south Indian coastline. More than 400 people died when heavy rains brought by the first storm caused flooding on a huge scale in the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu. Worst-hit areas in Saturday's cyclone were in the Krishna River district, where several villages were reported to have been washed away by tidal waves. Another cyclone is reported forming in the Arabian Sea off India's west coast. The cyclone was reported 200 km. southwest of Bangalore on Sunday.

Chinese said planning to produce new fighter plane

PEKING (Reuters). — China is preparing for the production of a new fighter aircraft which will be modelled after the Soviet Mig-23 and powered by an improved version of the British Rolls-Royce Spey engine, according to Western military experts quoted here by the Japanese Kyodo news agency. The F-12, which is expected to go into production by 1980, will reportedly be a variable-wing aircraft capable of top speeds of about Mach 2.3 and a short landing and take-off range of about 600 metres. Like the F-9, China's current mainstay fighter, the F-12 will be capable of carrying nuclear bombs and air-to-air missiles; but it is expected to outperform its Mach 2 predecessor in speed, range and manoeuvrability.

The Shenyang F-8 is a twin-engine, single-seat fighter of Chinese design which went into production in 1971 as a replacement for the F-6, a Chinese version of the Mig-19 which China began producing on its own in 1962. The choice of the Mig-23 as a model for the F-12 is said to be based on the results of a military cooperation protocol signed by Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak during his visit to Peking in 1976, in which Egypt promised to provide China with a portion of its Mig-23s. When Egypt's President Sadat makes his scheduled visit to Peking within the year, the protocol is expected to be expanded to include the delivery of more Mig-23s in return for Chinese spare parts and maintenance for Egypt's Mig-17s.

U.S. said concerned over Cuban troops in Ethiopia

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Cuba has sent 300 more troops to Ethiopia in the past three weeks following a secret trip to Havana by Ethiopia's leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, "Newsweek" said Sunday. The magazine said there were now about 400 Cuban soldiers and 300 Cuban civilians in Ethiopia, which is engaged in a bitter struggle with Somali forces as well as secessionist Eritreans. Ethiopia on Saturday dismissed U.S. reports of a Cuban military presence there as "utterly unfounded and baseless." "Newsweek" quoted a U.S. State Department specialist as saying: "Ethiopia is the one country in Africa where the Cuban scenario on an Angolan scale is plausible. It scares us."

The magazine said the U.S. estimated that Cuba now has 7,000 soldiers and civilians deployed in 18 African states, including Angola where they are helping President Agostinho Neto fight pro-Western guerrillas in the south. "Newsweek" said that intelligence reports had pinpointed "concentrations" in Angola where 500 to 600 Cubans were buried as a result of fighting there.

Lufthansa woman hijacker still in Somali hospital

MOGADISHU (Reuters). — A Palestinian woman hijacker who was wounded when West German commandos stormed a Lufthansa airliner here last month is still recovering, according to the director of the hospital where she is said to be held. Information Ministry officials said no decision has yet been made on what will happen to the woman, whose three fellow-hijackers were killed when the Boeing 737 was rushed by a German commando squad on the night of October 18.

French terrorists score Croissant extradition

PARIS (UPI). — Eighteen bomb and sub-machinegun attacks exploded throughout France during the weekend, apparently motivated in part by persons opposing the extradition of Baader-Meinhof attorney Klaus Croissant to Germany, police said yesterday. Anonymous telephone callers said this was the cause of attacks on West German garages and buses. But there was no immediate explanation for most of the other attacks against plants of the state-owned electricity and gas company, although two of these were claimed by a vaguely-named group of "insurgents against Society."

The only person injured was a policeman, when a home-made bomb exploded at the Lacapelle-Marival police station in southern France at 2:30 a.m. Sunday, police said. ASYLUM. A West German soldier who broke through a highway border crossing with a bus has asked for asylum in East Germany, the East German state news agency ADN reported yesterday.

The director of the Medina police hospital on the outskirts of the Somali capital told Reuters she was expected to make a full recovery. The identity of the woman, who carried an Iranian passport, has never been fully established publicly. She has been tentatively identified as Thouraya al-Ansari, a member of a splinter group which broke away from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

U.S. football

NEW YORK. — The results of Sunday's pro football games: Cleveland 21, New York Giants 7; Cincinnati 23, Miami 17; Chicago 10, Minnesota 7; New England 20, Buffalo 7; Baltimore 33, New York Jets 12; St. Louis 21, Philadelphia 16; New Orleans 21, Atlanta 20; Denver 14, Kansas City 7; Detroit 16, Tampa Bay 7; Pittsburgh 28, Dallas 13; Houston 22, Seattle 10; Los Angeles 23, San Francisco 10; San Diego 12, Oakland 7.

mer spy claims U.S. 'bungled' in Saigon

ORK (AP). — Frank Snepp, U.S. Central Intelligence analyst in South Vietnam, in an interview broadcast on that U.S. government of ignored intelligence gathered in North Vietnam and the evacuation of Saigon the Communist take-over, whose book, "Decent Interval: CIA operations in Asia" was released yesterday by the CIA and by the publisher, Doubleday. Snepp said he believed the CIA "has made a mockery of the security system with its select leaks to the press in its efforts to whitewash its role in the end. And for this reason I regard those secrets as being declassified."

Snepp said former secretary of state Henry Kissinger, former CIA director William Colby, CIA Saigon station chief Thomas Fingar, former defence secretary James Schlesinger and Martin were largely responsible for what he called botching the evacuation of Saigon. CBS quoted those officials as calling Snepp's allegations "nonsense." It said Kissinger described Snepp as "a man at the second level in Saigon, 16,000 miles away from Washington, who could not possibly have had any full understanding and knowledge of what the decisions were and how they were reached."

Snepp, who was the agency's principal analyst of North Vietnam political affairs for five years, said that despite accurate reports from CIA operatives in North Vietnam, U.S. officials waited too long to evacuate, hoping for a negotiated settlement. The CIA spies had reported there was no hope for such a settlement. Snepp said. But evacuation planning was delayed to the last minute; and, in the ensuing panic, 80,000 Vietnamese employees of the U.S. government were left behind, along with important U.S. documents. "If an experienced counter-intelligence operative, say for the Soviet KGB or for North Vietnamese intelligence, put all this data together, he could begin to develop a picture of how the U.S. operates in a crisis," Snepp said.

U.S. stops Shah, Saudis from supplying arms Somalia may have gambled and lost by breaking relations with Moscow

By DAVID OTTOWAY The Washington Post

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. has blocked the delivery of American arms to Somalia, now considered to be in a precarious position in its war with Ethiopia due to its just-completed break with the Soviets. Both Iran and Saudi Arabia last summer sought permission from Washington to transfer U.S. arms in their own large arsenals to Somalia but were refused, according to Arab and American diplomatic sources. Somalia, which is still entirely equipped with Soviet arms, is thus left without a supplier of modern weapons. One consequence of this is that Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre now faces a critical three-to-four-month period during which he may either be overthrown from within or overwhelmed from without by an Ethiopian counter-offensive now in the making, according to these diplomats. "Somalia served the interest of the West but is getting nothing in return," one Arab diplomat said bitterly of the dilemma now facing Siad Barre.

There is widespread apprehension throughout Africa about any change in national boundaries by force of arms, and the U.S. has so far apparently preferred its Africa interests to the wishes of Iran and the Saudis. U.S. officials have confirmed that Washington opposed the transfer of American arms to Somalia through Iran and Saudi Arabia. They have justified the decision by saying that the Carter administration had no congressional backing for such an action, and that it might have endangered U.S. arms programmes with these two key regional powers. They have also asserted that in ousting the Soviet Union the Somalis were acting out of concern for their own national interest despite the risks.

Ethiopians still struggling to mount a successful counter-offensive. One of the main reasons for the Somali failure to take these last two objectives is that the Soviet Union, in a dramatic switch of alliances in the region, has rushed massive supplies to Ethiopia to fill the gap created after the military government there broke its military ties with the U.S. last April. Somali sources say President Siad Barre's decision to oust the Soviet Union was taken after it became clear that Moscow had opted entirely for Ethiopia in the conflict. They said that the Soviets had also stopped providing spare parts to Somalia beginning in mid-summer. President Barre's secret two-day trip to Moscow in early September, and his failure to sway the Soviets away from their pro-Ethiopian "tilt," was the turning point in the developing Somali-Soviet drama, according to these sources.

So far, it remains unclear to U.S. African specialists just how much support Barre has within his government for the decision to break diplomatic relations with Cuba, cancel the 1974 Somali-Soviet friendship treaty and oust all Soviet military advisers. Some of his civilian advisers are devout Marxists, and there are hundreds of Soviet-trained officers in the Somali armed forces. Arab sources familiar with Somali internal politics say Barre's failure to obtain western aid now could seriously undermine his position and provoke a coup. Another important factor in the Carter administration's attitude toward the horn of Africa conflict is its conviction that the Soviet Union has far overextended itself throughout Africa and that its position there is destined to collapse under its own weight. "The Soviets are in a hellish dilemma in the horn of Africa," remarked one U.S. official, hardly disguising his pleasure.

One American official hazarded that Somalia may have decided to make such an abrupt break in the hope of attracting western support that it had failed to obtain by following a merely more cautious policy toward the Soviets. Similar "shock treatment" was used by Egypt in 1972 when President Anwar Sadat ordered all Soviet advisers out. U.S. observers admit that Somalia is now at a critical juncture in its relations with both East and West and that President Siad Barre could fall if no western military assistance is forthcoming. Still, they affirm their faith in the Carter administration's decision to stay out of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict that has plunged the governments of both countries into a crisis. The neighbouring East African states have been locked in a full-scale war since mid-July over the vast Ogaden region, which lies within Ethiopia but which Somalia regards as its own. The war appears to have reached a stalemate, with Somali insurgents backed by the Somali army unable to seize their last two key objectives — the towns of Harar and Dire Dawa — and the

London's 'Daily Mirror' suspends publication

LONDON (AP). — The management of the mass-circulation British tabloid "The Daily Mirror" halted its publication in London on Sunday night because of a 22-day work slowdown by journalists seeking higher pay. The newspaper said publication was suspended until further notice. It added in a statement that all its 28 journalists in London will be given notice of termination, together with an ultimatum stating terms they must accept if they want to be reemployed.

79 die in Argentine air crash

BARILOCHE, Argentina (AP). — An Argentine jetliner crashed while trying to land in rain and wind near this southern lake resort early yesterday. Its 79 passengers and crew were feared dead, spokesmen for Austral Air Lines said. Spokesmen for Austral, a private Argentine airline which serves domestic routes with the state-owned company, Aerolineas Argentinas, said the twin-jet BAC-111 jetliner left Buenos Aires early yesterday on a direct flight. Bariloche is at the foot of the Andes mountains, some 1,630 km. southwest of the Argentine capital. At first the company said there were 8 passengers and five crewmen on board. Later, the spokesman said the plane had 79 people on board. The Austral spokesman said the craft had not experienced any mechanical difficulties but there were strong rains and winds in the area. A small plane from Rio Negro Province, where Bariloche is located, reported spotting wreckage but no signs of life. Army and police patrols immediately left their barracks for the isolated community of Pichi-Leufeu, near where the wreckage was spotted. They hoped to reach the area around mid-day, but 80-kph winds and temperatures of 4 degrees centigrade made their progress slow. Authorities at Pichi-Leufeu, scene of the crash of a Portuguese airliner on Saturday, yesterday put the death toll at 130. Some of the 134 passengers and crew came to the crash fast in bad weather and landed too far down the short runway.

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my shalom
my peace

I had a paint-box —
Each color glowing with delight;
I had a paint-box with colors
Warm and cool and bright.

I had no red for wounds and blood,
I had no black for an orphaned child,
I had no white for the face of the dead,
I had no yellow for burning sands.

I had orange for joy and life,
I had green for buds and blooms,
I had blue for clear bright skies,
I had pink for dreams and rest.

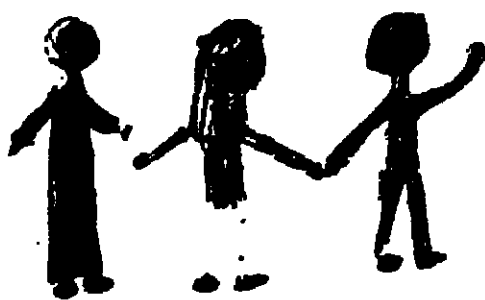
I sat down
and painted
Peace.

Tali Shurek, Age 13, Beer Sheva

A book of drawings and poems, "My Peace," was presented to President Sadat.

The book contains the work of Jewish and Arab children who took part in a competition held in 1974 by Sonol and the American-Israeli Paper Mills, Hadera.

Some of the drawings were featured on Israel postage stamps.



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Harsh sell-off after Sadat visit

JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

AVIV. — President Sadat's visit may well have marked a sharp sell-off in Israeli stock markets, but it left the market in a state of confusion. There was a sharp sell-off yesterday, as shares fell, some rather sharply. Only one share was that the market dropped to IL68.6m. This may be the start of a new era of volatility. Calculators were busy unloading holdings, and shares which had climbed the day before were the first to be sold. Not one of the five most active shares managed to close higher.

On the financials, Bank Leumi fell by 11 points to 524. I.D.B. shares fell by 5 to 547. The profit of 41 to 389. Union Bank fell by 1,035, while the others declined to 922. Mizrahi (M) lost 28 to 416. Hapoalim was backing off to 501.

Large banks followed suit. Discount Investments, a recent high-flyer, was sharply lower at 675, after losing 70 points. Hapoalim was unchanged, but Bank Leumi Investments was 19 lower at 659.

In conjunction with President Sadat's visit the news circulated that drilling in the Gulf of Suez had been suspended.

For the second session running oil shares had a bad time. Jordan Exploration was 55 lower at 1,600, while the others were 55 lower at 1,630. Hapoalim (R) dropped to 1,885.

Cia Investments was 30 points down to 487, while Cia Industries declined by 30 to 406. Piryon was 45 lower at 565.

Perhaps some of the impetus leading to the slide may be traced to reports emanating from the big banks — that shares are overpriced and represent a higher-than-average risk.

Index-linked bonds traded quietly and mostly without change. The one exception being the Optional Loan sector, which reflected rises of two per cent.

losers. Chemical and Phosphates fell by 55 points, or 9.4 per cent, to 528. Dead Sea Works remained unchanged at an even 800. Teva (R) shares plummeted by 110 to 1,225. Elron IL2 was 70 lower at 1,180. Alliance was unchanged, but Paper Mills declined by 13 to 520. Elco IL2.5 eked out a modest five-point gain to 425.

Investment companies were also affected negatively. Elgar dropped 20 to 410 and Eliron 15 to 730. Discount Investments, a recent high-flyer, was sharply lower at 675, after losing 70 points. Hapoalim was unchanged, but Bank Leumi Investments was 19 lower at 659.

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losers. Chemical and Phosphates fell by 55 points, or 9.4 per cent, to 528. Dead Sea Works remained unchanged at an even 800. Teva (R) shares plummeted by 110 to 1,225. Elron IL2 was 70 lower at 1,180. Alliance was unchanged, but Paper Mills declined by 13 to 520. Elco IL2.5 eked out a modest five-point gain to 425.

Investment companies were also affected negatively. Elgar dropped 20 to 410 and Eliron 15 to 730. Discount Investments, a recent high-flyer, was sharply lower at 675, after losing 70 points. Hapoalim was unchanged, but Bank Leumi Investments was 19 lower at 659.

In conjunction with President Sadat's visit the news circulated that drilling in the Gulf of Suez had been suspended.

For the second session running oil shares had a bad time. Jordan Exploration was 55 lower at 1,600, while the others were 55 lower at 1,630. Hapoalim (R) dropped to 1,885.

Cia Investments was 30 points down to 487, while Cia Industries declined by 30 to 406. Piryon was 45 lower at 565.

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Economic cooperation is way to unite nations

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "Peace in the Middle East can give birth to an economic miracle similar to that which rebuilt the West European economy after World War II. Moreover, one of the best ways to reestablish relations between peoples that have fought each other — is economic cooperation."

This was stated yesterday by The Jerusalem Post by Benno Gitter, of Tel Aviv, a distinguished international businessman.

Gitter said that "while it is difficult to forget, especially for those who have suffered in wars, economic cooperation brings people closer together than any other force in the world."

He recalled that "no community suffered more from the Nazi occupation of Holland in World War II than did both the Jewish and gentile population. Even today, feelings between Dutch gentiles and even young German gentiles, who did not witness the war, is difficult."

Nevertheless, Rotterdam is the biggest port in the world today. It is the gateway to Europe. And its greatness is due to it serving an enormous hinterland, which includes Germany, but also stretches deep into Middle and Eastern Europe."

All this has helped rebuild the Dutch economy, and this cooperation finally led to the establishment of the Common Market, which

rebuilt the European economy. Gitter predicted that "if the day comes when we shall have friendly relations with our neighbours — and this does not mean, as President Sadat so rightly observed, that we shall ever forget our mutual grievances — these friendly relations will be no less important to the world than the European Economic miracle."

He said that Israel could offer the Arabs technology, science, advanced agriculture methods, tourism, mining, shipping and banking. "In all these fields Israel has in the last 30 years proved — despite harsh conditions — that it can produce miracles."

"We can share these miracles with our neighbours, and such an investment in a cooperative effort is worth more than all the money in the world. Moreover, it is more efficient in keeping the peace than any verbal or written guarantees."

He believed that Egypt could supply Israel with raw materials, workers, research knowledge, joint research projects, and so on.

Regarding the tensions in the area would be a much of the present military budget to be shifted to peaceful purposes.

"And if peace comes to the Middle East, Israel may well become the banking centre of the world, such as Switzerland is today. Not only will Jews deposit their money here, but gentiles as well."

No breach in VAT discipline

Foot Knesset Reporter

Deputy Finance Minister Yeheskel Flomin said yesterday that the Knesset Finance Committee should study the problem of falling book sales, and suggest ways of solving it. But he rejected a Knesset Member's proposal to reduce or cancel Value Added Tax on the books.

Flomin told Eliezer Avtavi (NRP) that once VAT concessions are made with regard to one commodity, the entire tax pattern is upset and undesirable distortions are created.

Avtavi wanted the VAT on textbooks and literary works cancelled.

Flomin said he was not sure that the drop in book sales was due to their price, and that the public would read more, if books cost less.

Migdal-Binyan telexes its Cairo counterpart

The board chairman of the Migdal-Binyan Insurance Co., Baruch Yekutieli, yesterday sent the following telex message to Fathi Jbrahim, chairman of the board of Misser Cairo, the biggest insurance company in Egypt:

"On the occasion of the historic visit of President Sadat to Israel, I send you sincere greetings of our board of directors and management. Hope for fruitful collaboration also in our sphere in nearest future and looking forward to meeting you."

Acceptance of the message was confirmed.

Work accidents down

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A total of 45,500 people were hurt in work accidents in the period April-September of this year, according to the National Insurance Institute. The number of accidents is down 400 from last year and 500 from 1975.

Dr. Raphael Roter, director-general of National Insurance, said yesterday that the accident rate per 1,000 workers had declined from 42 in the first half of 1976 to 39 in the same period of this year.

The compensation paid out by National Insurance for work accidents amounted to IL190m. This is equivalent to about 10 per cent of the Health Ministry's budget for the whole of 1977, and more than the Ministry of Justice got in 1977. It is also about nine per cent of the entire budget of the National Insurance Institute for 1977.

Sadat visit makes waves among shippers, sailors and fishermen

By YAA'COV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — In view of the improved outlook for peace following President Sadat's visit, the Shippers Council yesterday decided to call on all shipping companies serving Israel to cancel immediately the war risk surcharge on cargoes shipped to and from Israel.

Council director Arieh Mehalia, told The Jerusalem Post that the surcharge, of 1.5 per cent of the freight charge, is still levied on all lines to Europe and to South America. It costs shippers several million dollars a year.

He noted that in view of the Sadat visit, the Council thinks there is no longer any justification for the war risk charge, as the danger of war has receded.

In a related development, the secretary of the Fishermen's Union, Dov Schmiede, said he hoped the Begin government would honour a promise made to the union by the previous government. The promise was to keep in mind the historic rights of Israel's trawlermen to work off the coast of Sinai, in any settlement with the Egyptians, which might entail the return of all or part of the peninsula. Schmiede noted that Israeli fishermen have worked off the Sinai coast for nearly half a century.

The Zim national shipping company would be "ready and eager" to work out a cooperation agreement with the Egyptian National Shipping Company, if peace were made. The P.N.I. learned, Zim would be able to offer the Egyptian firm joint shipping projects, especially for cargoes through the Suez Canal to the east.

Goldfarb; \$10 each; Pen Loan Co. \$5, all of the same city.

575 Hyman and Rose Matassa, Muncaster, Inc., collected from a recent "garage" sale.

336 Macey and Adele Kronsberg, Jerusalem — in honour of our grandchildren in the United States: Bruce S. Levin, Daphne L. Levin, Jacob Pearlstein, Samuel J. Pearlstein, and Ora F. Pearlstein.

IL500 Julius Loewy in loving memory of my sister Irene Landau.

518 Marilyn Isler, New York City.

IL200 Collected by Mrs. Fifferting of Shikun Hapoel Hamizrachi, Petah Tikva.

IL250 In the name of our grandchildren: Rafi, Ofer, Avigayil, Elrat, Dana, Yael and Eilat — from Saba and Sabia. In loving memory of my dear parents and wife — S. Grunthal, Netanya.

IL250 For Susie, Jackie, Claire and Katie from Lina, Baruch, in memory of Judith Quat.

DG125 Len Braaf Den Heider, Holland, in the name of my dear Dafna-Dana and Uri.

510 In honour of the birthdays of Mr. & Mrs. A. Metzger, of Hod Hasharon, from Max and Trude Metzger, Philadelphia, Pa.

IL100 Happy birthday to my dear Betty and to Daphna — from A. and D. Kibbutz Kfar Haboreah, N.N., Jerusalem. Agi and Gylia Loewy — in memory of our

Toy Fund gift in honour of Sadat

IN YESTERDAY'S MAIL The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund got its first contribution in honour of President Anwar Sadat's visit. Mrs. Ilan Sandak of Kiryat Haim writes that "I was about to mail my cheque to the Toy Fund in honour of our four sons Yoram, Yair, Yoav and Noam. But the visit of President Sadat has touched me emotionally. I'd like to send it in honour of the Middle East for whom peace in the near future will be brought closer by Sadat's visit."

A mini-drive for our benefit is Alex Friedland of Perth Amboy, N.Y. He sent along \$125 and wrote that "at long last he felt that he must do something special for the Toy Fund. He did — he got his friends to add to his contribution."

Since a number of people have asked, please let us explain how we list names of donors. The same amounts follow each other and are only separated by periods. When people come from the same towns, the names are separated by semi-colons, and the town listed at the end. The Jerusalem Post gives a lot of space to listing the names of donors to the Toy Fund and letting them write any legend they wish. But we must make it all as compact as possible.

Yesterday's contributions came to IL7,500, bringing the total so far to IL48,900.65. Only 12 days left to the lighting of the first Hanukkah candle. Please act quickly.

Our list of contributors includes: \$125 Collected by Alex Friedland, Perth Amboy, N.J.; from Alexander Horwitz; Harry Lieber; Elmer Dekoff; Alex Friedland; \$125 each: Morris Sussman; Ben-Zion Echehoff; Raymond Saksan; David Koch; David Silverman; Ida

IL500 Julius Loewy in loving memory of my sister Irene Landau.

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A good butcher makes IL10,000 a month Supersol to expand; had IL7.5m. profits

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Supersol is embarking on a large expansion plan, its director-general, Yosef Geva, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

The chain plans to add three more shops to its string of 32 in the near future. The one in Ramat Sharon should be opened before the end of this year; two in Haifa will be opened at the beginning of 1978.

In addition, another two are under construction. They are at Omer, a suburb of Beersheba, and on the site of the former Kessam cinema in Rehov Hayarden in Ramat Gan.

Another five stores are planned. They will rise in Kfar Sava, Rishon LeZion, Jerusalem (near the Noyot quarter), Kiryat Motzkin, and Ramat Aviv.

"Investment money is no problem," Geva says. "We can get as much as we need."

The big problem, however, is workers. The chain is faced with a chronic shortage of good workers. "Our staff of 1,400 could be increased by ten per cent, and even more, immediately," Supersol is looking for all types of workers, and "we pay the same wages as the Histadrut's

Zarchania chain, plus another IL40 to IL200 a month, depending on the type of work and the skills required."

For example, a good butcher "who really knows how to slice that meat" makes IL8,000 to IL10,000 a month gross. A store manager will make between IL8,000 and IL12,000 a month gross, but there are some who make up to IL13,000.

Geva sees no solution other than "a new upsurge in immigration," or to depend more and more on Arab workers.

In 1976-77, the chain had sales of IL420m. The gross profit was IL20m., and after a tax bite of IL2.5m., the chain had a net profit of IL7.5m.

Sales in the current year will be about IL700m., but much of the rise is due to the inflationary spiral. However, Geva expects the "real" amount of sales, as judged in 1976 figures, to rise by five to ten per cent.

Sales at present are slack, following the emptying of the shelves due to the New Economic Policy, so the chain has reduced prices on a wide variety of products.

STOCK MARKET BRIEFS

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — According to reports from P.I.A., the company that manages mutual funds for the Bank Leumi group, the average price rise of stocks in the first week after the announcement of the New Economic Policy was 14 per cent. For the four-week period, including the three weeks before the NEP, the rise averaged 20 per cent.

The new issue market is gearing itself up for a busy period. Bank Leumi is about to issue a prospectus detailing a 1:10 rights issue. The offer totals 130 million new shares and is made to holders of the bank's various securities.

I.D.B. Bankholding has published a draft prospectus for a 1:5 rights issue of common shares and options, convertible into ordinary shares at 400 per cent. The shares and options are offered to owners of preferred shares, capital notes and options.

Israel Discount Bank Ltd. is making a 3:10 rights issue of ordinary "A" shares to holders of ordinary and ordinary "A" shares.

Otzar Hashilton Hamekomi has just published a draft prospectus for the issue of IL25m. 18 per cent capital notes convertible into ordinary IL10 shares, as well as IL6m. options. The capital notes and options are offered in 6,000 units of IL400 capital notes and IL100 options, at a total price of IL500 per unit.

Securitas (Insurance) Ltd. has issued a prospectus for its first public offering. It will consist of IL6.25m. ordinary IL1 registered shares and IL1.56m. of registered options. The package of options and shares is offered in units of 100 shares and 25 options at a price of IL300.

Securitas was founded about 35 years ago and acts as general agent for overseas insurance companies specializing in all areas of insurance other than life insurance. In the 1976/77 period the company's insurance premiums exceeded IL100m. with total assets of IL88.5m. After-tax earnings for the last report were IL7.7m.

Comparative statistics continue to make interesting reading and provide the basic material underlying investment decisions. From the beginning of 1976 until October 30, 1977 the General Share Index has

risen 230 per cent. Over the same period the General Share of Index-Linked Bonds has increased by 75 per cent while the Consumers' Price Index has risen 70 per cent.

The London Stock Exchange in the past year recorded a remarkable 66.4 per cent rise in share prices. England's economy has shown a vast improvement as oil revenues began to pour in. However, this fine performance was overshadowed by that of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, which almost tripled this figure with a rise of 180 per cent in the same time. In stark comparison, the New York Stock Exchange has declined by 12.3 per cent over the past year.

The banking sector has recently drawn the most investor interest. Prices have risen accordingly and so have the price earnings ratios. The price earnings ratio, an important analytical tool for evaluating securities, is the ratio of a share's price to the earnings per share.

	P/E ratio
Bank Leumi	14.8
Union Bank	13.6
IDB Bankholding	12.5
Mizrachi	11.7
Hapoalim	15.2
By comparison we list some of the very high p e ratio shares:	
American-Israeli	71.4
Paper Mills	132.3
Azorim	455.0

The board of directors of PEC Israel Economic Corporation, New York, declared an annual dividend of \$1.00 per share for the year 1977, payable on January 4, 1978 to shareholders of record on 12.12.1977. This dividend for 1977 is the same as that paid for 1976. PEC Israel Economic Corporation is a subsidiary of IDB Bankholding Corp. Ltd.

Bomb scare at "Ha'aretz"

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Police raced to the "Ha'aretz" newspaper offices in the southern part of the city yesterday afternoon, after receiving a call that a bomb had been planted in the building.

Workers, policemen and a police sapper combed the building, but no suspicious object was found.

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L STREET

Hour before closing, November 21, 1977

19%	Fair Cam	24%	Mobil	63%
4%	Ford	44	Monasanto	58%
60%	Gen Dynam	48	NCR	25
50%	Gen Foods	23%	Occ Pet	25
18%	Gen Motors	65%	Pan Am	30%
46%	Gen Tel	32%	Phil Pet	30%
18%	Gen Tire	25%	Polaroid	27%
21%	Gillette	34%	RCA corp.	28%
27%	Grace	26%	Royal Dutch	30%
34%	Gulf West	11%	Sears Roe	30%
51%	Gulf Oil	37	Singer	20
43	Hawwell	46%	Sony	7%
43	IBM	25%	Telex Rand	34%
29%	Int Paper	42%	Telexco	34%
13%	Int. T & T	32%	Texaco	34%
13%	John John	72%	Twent Cent	17%
34%	LTV	24%	U.S. Steel	22%
35	Liton	12%	West Union	17%
18%	Lockheed	15%	Woolworth	18%
14%	Macys	38%	Xerox	46%
121%	Medcon-Doug	22%	Zenith	14%
52	Merr Lynch	15%		

led through the courtesy of the Foreign Securities Department of Bank Hapoalim, B.M., Tel Aviv, Tel. 231420.

Sadat doesn't jiggle market

ORKE (AP). — Stock prices

were scattered losses yesterday. Last week's erratic

downing last week of 30 in- was down nearly one point hour before the close.

held a slight advantage ters among New York Stock e-listed issues. Trading was

moderate. The market showed little reaction to the evening visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to Israel. "It was a exciting event, but it didn't really produce anything for the market to grab on to," said one analyst.

Artistic coloured wallpaper

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EREZ	440.00	420.04	- 3.37

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The true consensus

THE WHIRLWIND VISIT is now over, but some amazing images and sounds remain indelibly imprinted in the mind.

Such was the outpouring of enthusiasm of the crowds upon President Sadat's arrival at Ben-Gurion airport and then in Jerusalem; the uproarious, convivial laughter of Golda Meir and Anwar Sadat when she reminded him that he had always called her "the old lady"; the Egyptian leader addressing his host, the Prime Minister of Israel, at their joint press conference as "my friend Mr. Begin"; and finally, in the first direct and live television relay from Cairo to Jerusalem, the wild applause of Egyptian multitudes welcoming back home the "hero of peace."

Yet this was the man who only four years ago launched his army in a major attack on Israel, and whose regime still adheres to a total boycott of this country. It all seems somewhat unreal; yet it all happened within the space of two memorable days this week.

Now the time has come to assess the practical outcome of President Sadat's declared attempt to shatter the walls of distrust between Egypt, the largest among the Arab countries, and the Jewish State.

Fears that the momentous visit, as Mr. Begin himself called it, might turn into a monumental flop have not been borne out. Claims, mostly by the Israeli side, that great progress was achieved in private sessions between Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat remain undocumented; they even smack of some previous exercises in the production of euphoria by artificial means.

But some advance has apparently been made. This not only helped repair some of the mischief wrought by a dismal recitation of familiar positions from the rostrum of the Knesset; it also, apparently, made possible continuity of the dialogue started, face-to-face, in Jerusalem for the first time in thirty years.

The precise modalities are still to be established. But the contacts will aim — in the words of the Israeli communiqué, endorsed by the Egyptian side — at "paving the way towards successful negotiations leading to the signing of peace treaties in Geneva with all the neighbouring Arab countries."

This suggests some possible reduction in the role of a resumed Geneva conference, and it may reflect a common interest of Israel and Egypt in making sure that extremist forces, hostile to this week's rapprochement — Syria, the PLO, the Soviet Union — are not allowed to sabotage it. The hope evidently is that, if this also leads to some diminution of America's function as mediator, Washington will not take umbrage.

A measure of momentum — that odious word again — has thus been generated. But it may easily run out of steam unless it is refuelled, and soon. President Sadat made clear his feeling that he had done his share in coming to Jerusalem, an act of profoundly symbolic import, and that, while he greatly appreciated the welcome extended to him in Israel, it was now up to Mr. Begin to take "hard and drastic decisions."

This is not far from the truth. And the big question for Israel is whether Mr. Begin is capable of taking the necessary hard decisions.

On the other hand, there is little question that there is wide national consensus for a boldly imaginative peace policy. This consensus stretches from the Alignment to the Liberals, and includes most of the DMC and many in the NRP. During the past two days, it has been splendidly articulated by Mr. Peres, and later by Mrs. Meir.

This rejects the notion that borders proclaimed by the Arab states, before the Six Day War, to be purely transitory, have been consecrated by Arab defeat in that war; that a second Palestinian state, which Egypt and Jordan failed to establish while the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were under their control, is the solution to the Palestinian problem; or that peace is adequately defined as the certain absence of war.

But it spells readiness to trade much territory on all fronts for genuine peace — and to retain only as much as is absolutely needed to secure Israel against aggression without reliance on outside forces.

The constructive nature of this approach is not lessened by the fact that President Sadat so described it, or that Foreign Minister Butros Ghali said it left ample room for negotiation.

The existing consensus is currently being distorted by the predominance of one relatively small faction — Mr. Begin's own — in the shaping of foreign policy. But sooner or later it is bound to be adopted by the Government, too; and better sooner than later.

International bad manners

THE STARTLING DECISION of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat to visit Israel's capital evoked hostile reactions in hostile quarters, which is not surprising. No-one expected Colonel Gaddafi's republic, Libya, to respond otherwise.

But men of goodwill in all parts of the world, who genuinely want to see an end to war and bloodshed in the Middle East, could not refrain from expressing a spontaneous jubilation at this remarkable event, so dramatic in human terms.

Even persons who are not expert in the intricacies of politics found a genuine delight in the fact that two governments which were on war terms suddenly decided to meet and talk; that the leaders of two peoples which have been shedding each other's blood for several decades joined together unexpectedly in colourful ceremonies, that indicate mutual respect and express a desire for good relations.

The Americans gave voice to their pleasure at this switch from a negative to a positive approach in one corner of the world scene; so did the British. So would eight members of the European Common Market have done — had not the ninth one, France, said no.

We are aware of the place that self-interest plays in international politics, and it is known that France wants to ingratiate itself with left-leaning oil-rich Arab States on the other side of the Mediterranean, who are opposed to Israel, whatever the circumstances, as a matter of principle.

But that should not limit the freedom of the French authorities to the point that they cannot even give vent to humane feelings which they might be expected to possess on a matter quite extraneous to their relations with the North African States.

After all, the opportunity could have been taken to give Israel a warning — as "Le Monde" did, in a polite manner — that the opportunity should not be missed of making concessions to Arab demands. Even that was beyond the power of the Quai d'Orsay.

That Russia should take exception to President Sadat's move is another matter. The Soviet Union is brazenly concerned only with the extension of its own power, and opposes any measure, however constructive, that is initiated by others, never mind how good the cause.

The French do not go so far. But the policy of cold-shouldering an individual, in order to find favour with others who happen to be better endowed, is not a good rule of behaviour either in personal relations or in the conduct of foreign affairs. The French surely have a long enough experience of culture, politics and diplomacy to appreciate that.

Now that President Sadat is back home, Paris has condescended to allow the Nine to applaud his visit to Jerusalem. This belated volte face, however, will do little to restore France's honour and prestige.

Promise of broken dogmas

President Sadat departed the territorial question. DAVID KRIVINE proposes a way out of this dilemma.

WHAT NEXT? The last two days have been a time of satisfaction in Israel — and (according to press reports) in Egypt too. A bold stroke by a man of decision, Anwar Sadat, has smashed a rigid dogma of amercement, the dogma that Israel cannot be spoken to because, in many Arabs' view, it has no right to exist.

So far, so good. But what about tomorrow? Where do we go from there?

The next step is to break up more dogmas. One is the Arab dogma, enunciated afresh by the Egyptian President in his Knesset speech, that the 1967 cease-fire lines are the frontiers of Israel, and that a second Palestine (second to Jordan) should be created in the West Bank and Gaza. The other is the Merit dogma that Israel's frontiers are the frontiers of historic Palestine, the antique national home of the Jewish people.

This does not mean that Sadat ought to adopt Begin's position, or Begin that of Sadat. What it does require is a start at negotiation. The chief success at the mini-summit just concluded appears to have been the decision to solve problems by discussion, not by force.

But negotiation implies that there is some give on both sides, that the parties are not bound by unbending pre-set formulae, that problems can be dealt with in a pragmatic manner.

Each side must understand what are the other's minimal requirements, in order to know what are the limits beyond which bargaining will not go. Israel's standpoint is this: it seeks security and viability. It cannot retreat into a position where its defensive capacity is close to zero.

It cannot accept a settlement under which its survival becomes entirely dependent on guarantees by outside powers, as Sadat suggests. No lesser person would have dared to plained yesterday why this prescription will not work. All international

guarantees become worthless in the long run. In any case, Israel does not want others to shed their blood in its defence.

Finally, a country that cannot rely upon its own resources for survival is not a sovereign state; it is a dependency or colony.

Egypt's standpoint is this: it lost territories during the Six Day War that it needs to recover. But it cannot confine itself merely to settling its own claims. It must have regard to the position of the Palestinians, whose grievances have to find redress.

Add to this the preoccupying susceptibilities of the Islamic world over religious and traditional issues, expressed most vigorously by the ruler of Saudi Arabia. They have a bearing on the fate of Jerusalem.

ALL SUCH particular essential interests must be accepted as valid by both sides, but should be handled in a practical spirit.

How to return territories to Egypt, while providing some safeguard for Israel's military security? How to satisfy the legitimate desires of the Palestinian people, without impairing Israel's territorial viability or imperilling her chances of long-term survival? How to satisfy the wishes of both Arab and Jew in the city of Jerusalem, holy to both?

All these problems can be solved, if the purpose of each side is to achieve a settlement that the other side can live with.

There is a line somewhere or other that will eventually be the frontier of Israel. Let us seek it — not after further murderous wars, but right now. It does not run along the Jordan river; and it is not the 1967 cease-fire line. It lies somewhere in between. It represents a sensible balance between the rival interests of the two parties.

What happens on the other side of Israel's border is not Israel's business. Begin cannot negotiate with Arafat, because Arafat embodies a dogma (that word again)

which spells doom for the Jewish State.

The aim of the PLO is to extirpate Jewish nationality. Even if they can be induced to content themselves with a diminutive Arab principality located between Israel and Jordan, that arrangement would still not work, because the area is too small. There is no room in our exiguous zone for a third full-fledged State. If one did come into existence all the same, it would have to comprise, at the very least, the entire West Bank and all of Gaza, which is more than what Israel, its back to the sea, can afford to surrender.

On the other hand, once the frontiers of Israel are settled by agreement with the four contiguous Arab powers — Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt — then what arrangements are made with this Palestinian group or that within the Arab territories subsequently, after peace is made, will be beyond Israel's control.

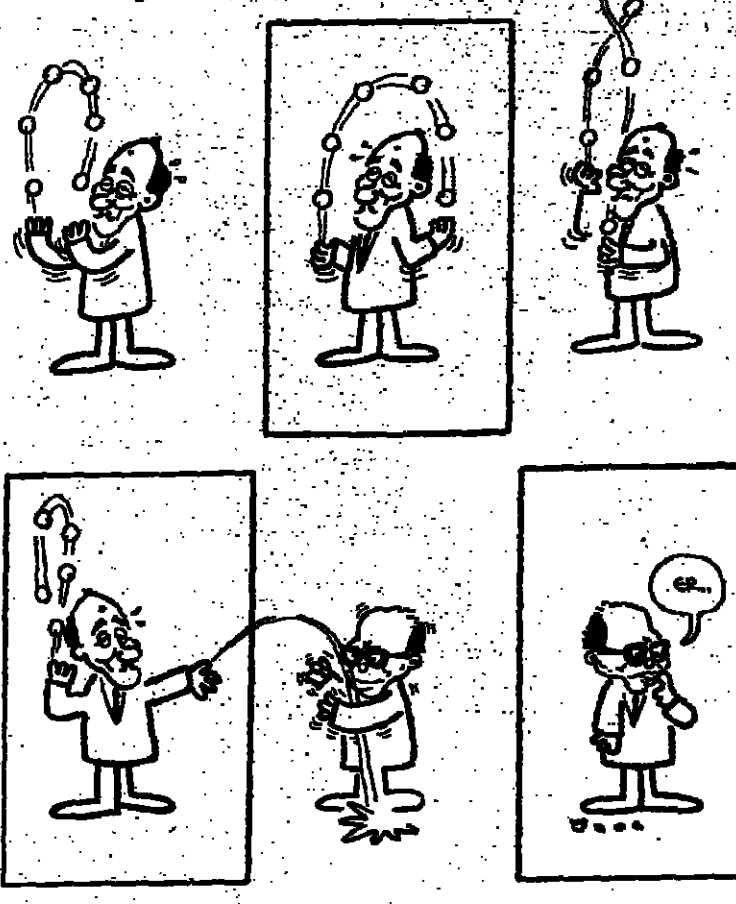
The aspirations of the Palestinian Arabs can find legitimate expression within the territorial entity that includes Transjordan, plus whatever areas in the West Bank are annexed to the Hashemite kingdom.

Jerusalem will be the hardest nut to crack. What are the inflexible realities at the core of the problem? The Arabs cannot accept the loss of East Jerusalem. Israel cannot sacrifice East Jerusalem. Neither side is willing to contemplate the internationalisation of the city.

A solution must be sought somewhere in the middle. Jerusalem should remain united as Israel's capital; the Israelis will not accommodate themselves with less than that. But all Moslem shrines in East Jerusalem, together with all the zones inhabited by Arabs, should come under the custodianship of the Jordanians as representatives of the Arab and Moslem world.

These zones would enjoy administrative autonomy within the unified city, much as the Vatican exercises autonomy within the Italian

Dry Bones



capital, Rome.

A PACKAGE solution of this sort will seem to each side a retreat, and will be derided by extremists on both flanks as a defeat for their cause. Yet if we try to view the resulting scene in perspective, we see the following: first, a much-shrunken Israel, with a southern border approximately along the limits of the Negev, and an eastern frontier on the wrong side of Nablus and Jericho.

Second, restored Jordanian authority in Arab West Bank cities (accompanied perhaps by a demilitarisation agreement for a period of time, whatever that may be worth); also a restored presence in East Jerusalem.

Third, a restoration of Palestinian national existence, based upon a reunion of Transjordan Palestine with the big centres of Arab population on

the West of the Jordan river.

Lebanon would have the front always had, and was content Syria would be asked to concede hilltop positions in the Golan too limited in size to count meaningful territorial extension Israel (or a substantive territorial loss for Syria), but that provided kind of physical security for which can give viability to a agreement with the coun northern neighbour.

The kind of settlement I have to outline is one in which there are winners, and no losers. It retains, but retains a certain minimum. The Arabs make concessions, but recover most of what they want. Out of mutual promise, a peace can be hammered out that makes friendship possible. Are Anwar Sadat and Men Begin the two men to achieve

The here and now as history

Whatever may have been said in private between President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, the public response of Mr. Begin, MEIR MERHAV argues, did not match the courageous step taken by the Egyptian President.

press conference he dismissed any argument that Israel's security, the need for which he recognizes, should depend on territory. He also made it clear that there can be no settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict without a solution of the Palestinian problem, and that a peace agreement without it — were it conceivable — would remain untenable.

MOST ISRAELIS will regard his speech as a reiteration of familiar Arab positions, which on their surface leave no possibility for compromise, and run head on into a whole set of equally familiar Israeli responses. The concept that any peace with our neighbours must include territorial adjustments and that Israel can have no security without them is deeply ingrained even in the thinking of many of the more conciliatory among us.

Yet the fact remains that President Sadat has, for the first time in the history of our conflict with the Arabs, openly rejected the former denial of Israel's right to exist, has explicitly offered full peace, has gone as far as he can to allay our fears about our security, and has with magnanimity and courage rarely equalled in history made the supreme gesture of coming to our Knesset, to our capital, of saluting our anthem and flag together with his own, and of laying a wreath at the memorial for our fallen soldiers, which carries the inscription "By their blood the dawn shall rise."

No one should better understand the significance of these historic declarations and gestures than Prime Minister Begin. None of our leaders has ever been more appreciative of declarations and political gestures. Mr. Begin's response to President Sadat's suggestion to come to Jerusalem was masterly and gracious. It aroused the hope that obduracy would finally give way to magnanimity and concessions that rise beyond cherished convictions and ingrained fears.

But that hope, for the time being, has not materialised. Mr. Begin's

speech in the Knesset contained nothing to counter President Sadat's historic offer of recognition and peace. Predictably and with truth, as far as the real feelings of all the people of this country are concerned, the Prime Minister reiterated our wish for peace. But no price for that peace was offered.

As for the Palestinian problem — all Mr. Begin had to say in public was that even during his days in the underground he had called for co-existence with Israel's Arab inhabitants, and that genuine representatives of the Palestinian Arabs should take part in peace negotiations. At yesterday's press conference he repeated his well-known concept that both the Jews and the Arabs of this country are equally Palestinians. This means that any national rights the Palestinian Arabs have cannot have in Eretz Yisrael — which remains indivisible, and if there was any doubt, he called for talks about a common future, ours and theirs, with social justice for all.

The Prime Minister indeed matched President Sadat's repeated call for peace — but he reiterated his familiar, unyielding statements of Jewish historical rights, derived from our ancient past and our unbroken ties with the Land of Israel — rights which he has always regarded as exclusive to the Jewish people. He stressed our legal rights, as embodied in the Balfour Declaration and the League of Nations mandate, our moral need and right to refuge as a consequence of the Holocaust, and — finally — he restated our fear for our security.

There was — beyond the repetitive statements that we have been told are more than "opening positions" — nothing new, nothing to widen the breach opened in the wall by the events of the last few days, nothing to match the formal grace — even majesty — with which the Prime Minister, the Knesset, and the people, received President Sadat.

President Sadat has demonstrated his will to make a bold break with the past and take a leap into the future.

He has invited Israel to join him in the making of history, here and now, although this may, as he took pains to warn repeatedly, call for hard and difficult decisions.

MR. BEGIN, unfortunately, did not rise to the occasion. His speech repeated the obvious truth that a peace agreement must mean an end to belligerency — which may be one of the unfortunate consequences of relying on an impromptu speech. All he had to offer for Sadat's offer of peace was — peace.

The Egyptian leader came to us to state the Arab case. He still has not persuaded his fellow-Arabs to follow his overture. And unless they follow, there will be no peace. Mr. Begin may have been more conciliatory in private than in public. But for public opinion it is the public statements that matter — and in this respect President Sadat's hand might have been strengthened more than he agreed to communicate contains.

There is still some hope. Mr. Begin repeated that everything, including the permanent boundaries between Israel and her neighbours, is open to negotiation. And, in language as guarded as possible, he warned our

distinguished guest against including any subject in negotiations. He also said the negotiations should start from a position of opinion, and he made a po evading, at yesterday's press conference, a journalist's blunt question whether he believes that, keeping in mind the Biblical injunction as it, any part of the Land of Israel be given up.

If this is an indication that Begin may come to recognize that there can be no peace in our without a solution of the Palestinian problem — a solution that can imposed on them by either Assad, Hussein or Begin, but be acceptable to them; if it is that the way is open to territorial compromise; if it means that has been said in public together what may have been said in p is enough, to let the other leaders to negotiate in the m now opened up by President Sa there is still hope.

Sadat's call for agreement at Yom Kippur war shall have been last war can, in the last an only be conditional: the 1973 war have been the last only if the process now started will bring about peace. And that come about if there are once on both sides.

History gives no man a chance. Ben-Gurion knew that he decided to declare the est ment of the State of Israel on N 1948. Menachem Begin may go in history as the leader who solidated what Ben-Gurion ini as the man who rose above h beliefs and aspirations, abo own supporters, to bring peace people.

READERS' LETTERS

THE NETUREI KARTA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read David Landau's article regarding the anti-Israel activities of Moshe Hirsch (October 28) and wonder about the special status the Neturei Karta enjoy in Israel.

His letter to "Dear Mr. Arafat" is no less than treason, so why was he not put in jail if the Government of Israel had the courage to jail Archbishop Capucci for smuggling

weapons, then they should also the courage to jail Moshe Hirsch collaboration with the arch-enemy Israel Arafat, who plans to d and dismantle the State of Is

We Jews in this part of the cannot understand why, in ti portant matter, the governme tolerant.

SHIMON ZEA
Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

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Israeli wax museum

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